

Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong southerly and westerly winds; generally fair and cool.
Lower Mainland—Generally fair and cool.

ALLIED FORCES ARE CONTINUING TO PURSUE BULGARS DESPITE GROWING REARGUARD RESISTANCE

Enemy Burns Villages as He Retreats—Airmen Engaged in Bombing Retreating Columns—Serbs Have Reached Middle Vatusha River in Their Latest Drive.

SUMMIT OF PORTA DZENA HAVE BEEN CAPTURED

Artillery Fighting Is in Progress Between Monastir and the Vardar—Sofia Reports Says Battle Proceeds With Alternating Successes But That Struggle Is Desperate.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Allied forces are pursuing the Bulgarians on the whole front between the Cerna and Vardar rivers, it was officially announced tonight.

The Bulgars are burning abandoned villages. An artillery battle is raging on the entire front between Monastir and the Vardar. "Between the Cerna and the Vardar we are pursuing the beaten Bulgars despite growing rearguard resistance," the communiqué said. "The Serbs have reached the middle Vatusha river. The Allies have crossed the Cerna towards Ceben and have captured the summits of Porta Dzena. The Bulgars are burning abandoned villages. One of their field batteries is in our hands. Allied airmen are bombing their retreating columns."

"From the Vardar to Monastir, there is artillery fighting."

Sofia Official
An official communication issued by the Bulgarian War Office on Thursday and received here today says: "North of Monastir the enemy, after artillery barrage, tried to penetrate our trenches, but was repulsed. "East of Cerna there was stiff fighting throughout the day with alternating successes. Between the village of Glevet and Lake Dolan the enemy, after desperate fighting, succeeded in penetrating a portion of our advanced trenches, but was driven out with considerable losses by a dashing counter-attack, leaving prisoners in our hands. "Defending their positions in obstinate hand-to-hand fighting during the last two days, our troops have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy."

Advance of Nine Miles
LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Serbian troops east of Monastir have advanced more than nine miles in one day and are less than eight miles from the main highway connecting Priepur with the Vardar River. In the advance northward the Serbs have passed the line Kroyovo-Strigovo-Rogojek-Polohko. Soldiers who have been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army during the occupation of Southern Serbia are throwing away their arms and joining the army of liberation.

The official statement reads: "Our indefatigable troops continued to advance and have fought northward in one day more than nine miles. The infantry has passed the line Kroyovo-Strigovo-Rogojek-Polohko. The cavalry is north of this line. "More than 10 villages were liberated in one day. In the bend of the Cerna we have taken the village of Godytik. Aviators continuously bombed the retreating troops and attack them with machine guns. We have taken a great number of prisoners, including a lieutenant-colonel. Several guns are reported to have been captured, but the number has not been ascertained owing to the speed of our advance.

"The population is welcoming the arrival of our troops with enthusiasm. The soldiers of New Serbia who had been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army are throwing away their arms and passing to our side."

Kroyovo is nine miles southwest of Domkap, the nearest point on the Vardar River and the Uskub-Balonica Railway from the advancing Serbian line. Should the railroad be reached here the Bulgarians fighting the British and Greeks around Lake Dolan may be cut off from their base of supplies and reinforcements.

BELGIUM ASKED TO MAKE PEACE

Offer Put Forward as Feeler by Count Törring After Consultation with German Government

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent admits that Count Törring has approached the Belgian Government concerning peace. This newspaper says Count Törring is related by marriage to the Belgian royal family and was acting on the conviction that Belgium had the greatest interest in the speedy approach of peace. It says he approached the Government privately. It is added by the Cologne Gazette that Count Törring's "step, had, of course, no official character whatsoever."

A dispatch from the Havas Agency of Paris on September 17 credited The Echo de Paris as saying that Germany's peace offer to Belgium was prepared last March by a near relative of Queen Elisabeth, residing in Switzerland. The newspaper said this person, after a conference with Chancellor von Hertling, of Germany, and the German Foreign Secretary specified in writing the new conditions of the Central Powers.

KARLSRUHE AND MANNHEIM ARE AGAIN BOMBED

Allied Airmen Attack Wharves, Factories and Blast Furnaces and Airdromes on German Soil.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Entente Allied independent air force on Friday dropped bombs on the German towns of Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Boulay, Freesaty and Morhange, according to an official statement issued this evening by the British Government.

Explosives were dropped on the Lens works at Mannheim, on wharves and factories at Karlsruhe, on blast furnaces at the Bourbach works and on airdromes at Boulay, Freesaty and Morhange. One German machine was brought down. One Allied machine was missing.

BRITISH DOWN 19 AIRPLANES

Lose 16 During Friday's Flying in Bad Weather—Dropping Bombs at Rate of One Ton per Hour.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Nineteen German airplanes have been accounted for by British airmen, while the British themselves have lost eleven machines, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight dealing with aviation.

The text of the report follows: "Despite low clouds and frequent showers, our airplanes on Friday carried out useful work in all departments. "Sixteen hostile machines were downed and three sent down out of control. Eleven of ours are missing. "Twenty-six and a half tons of bombs were dropped during the 24 hours."

U-BOAT SINKS U.S. TRAWLER

Kingfisher Is Torpedoed, 85 Miles Off American Coast—Captain and Crew of 26 Are Rescued.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 21.—The American steam trawler Kingfisher was torpedoed and sunk 85 miles off the North Atlantic coast last night. Capt. Riley and his crew of 26 were rescued and reached shore tonight.

The trawler was on the fishing banks when the enemy submarine appeared. Advice received here tonight indicated that the torpedo was fired without warning. No one was injured, and the captain and crew quickly took to the boats. They reported that the submarine did not approach them after they had left their vessel, and that there was no shell fire. The weather was moderate and the men were able to row to land.

ADVANCING LINE EAST OF EPEHY

British Are Encountering Much Opposition at All Points—Strong Counter-Attacks Launched by Enemy.

AUSTRALIANS MOVE ON AT HARGICOURT

Capture of Violaines Brings Troops Within Mile of La Bassee—130 Prisoners Taken in That Area.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The British again have advanced their lines east of Epehy and near Hargicourt, midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. A number of additional prisoners were taken.

The text of the communication follows: "In a minor operation undertaken by us this morning east of Epehy English troops successfully advanced their line after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points and later in the day the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks of considerable strength. In spite of this resistance our troops made substantial progress on the whole of the front of their attack."

"In conjunction with the attack, the Australian troops made further progress in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector, capturing a number of prisoners."

German Report
BERLIN, via London, Sept. 21.—"In front of our electrified positions between Goussier and Epehy, the enemy launched a large-scale attack by the British failed with very heavy losses to the enemy," says the German official communication issued this evening.

Stubborn Resistance
WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—The British Fourth Army succeeded in gaining further ground today in the Hindenburg outpost system northwest of St. Quentin. This gain was made in the face of stubborn resistance, the Germans fighting hard at every point throughout the day.

Field Marshal Haig's thrust was made toward the strip of high ground in front of the Hindenburg defences which cover the Scheldt Canal. The area under attack is immediately north of that part of the line held by the Austrians, who already gained the Hindenburg outpost system and are closer to the canal than the infantry on either side of them.

400 Prisoners
Progress has already been made in spite of the bad weather and some 400 prisoners have been taken from the fortified farms and sunken roads between the new British battlement and the Siegfried trenches.

It rained during the night at the time of the assembling of the assaulting troops but the concentration was clear. The first attack was under a heavy bombardment. The enemy was plainly apprehensive of a further defeat and his divisions were waiting for the British advance.

The ground over which the battle was fought was broken and very difficult to clear. The gulleys were full of machine guns and a slight ridge which stood between the advancing British and the Hindenburg defences gave the enemy a considerable advantage.

Advancing on La Bassee
During the night a local attack on the front of La Bassee yielded the chateau and ruins of the church of the village of Violaines, which is less than a mile northwest of La Bassee, together with 130 prisoners. Between La Bassee and Lens the enemy shows great nervousness. A hostile attack delivered yesterday around Hulluch was intended to test the British strength.

SUGAR CROP GROWS BY 3,500,000 TONS

Cuba Has Worked With United States in Forwarding War Interests—Bond Issue of \$50,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A review of the action taken by Cuba since the entrance of the United States into the war, to help the cause of the Allied nations, is made in a statement from General Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, made public here tonight.

No opposition to the unanimous declaration of war was voiced by any faction of the Cuban people, the General stated. The first action taken by General Menocal following the declaration of war was the seizure of a large number of German steamships, which were held in Cuban ports. The Red Cross was then placed on a war basis.

To obtain necessary funds the Congress authorized a bond issue of thirty million dollars. General Menocal stated that Cuba has worked with the United States in the conservation of food and the production of sugar has been stimulated, with the result that the crop this year amounts to 3,500,000 tons, the greatest in the history of the republic.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 21.—British casualties for the week ending today follow: Killed or died of wounds, 487; missing, 1,197; Officers wounded or missing, 139; Men wounded or missing, 13,194.

FOOD RIOTERS ATTACK PALACE IN SALZBURG

ZURICH, Sept. 21.—Serious food riots continue at Salzburg, according to Munich papers. Rioters attacked the Government palace and broke down the doors, whereupon the gendarmes fired, killing or wounding several. Hotels have been looted, food shops raided and army stores plundered.

Caproni Bombing Planes

MINNEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The first official test of American-built Caproni bombing planes equipped with Liberty motors, were made successfully here today in the presence of representatives of the United States, France and Canada. Captain Hugo d'Annunzio, head of the Italian aviation mission to America, and son of the poet, was the aviator in charge.

CRISIS RAPIDLY COMING TO HEAD

Movement in Favor of Parliamentary Government in Germany Grows—Abandoning Policy of Annexation.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—That the political crisis in Germany, the intensification of which in the last few weeks has been plainly indicated in various ways, is rapidly coming to a head, appears to be evidenced by the uncertain supply of news from that country in the last twenty-four hours.

The clerical organ, Germania, publishes an article dealing in its favor of a parliamentary government. It says that the majority parties strongly favor such reforms as can give the people and their representatives greater influence in shaping foreign policy.

"In the course of this war," it says, "nearly all have become convinced that the people are better guardians of peace and of agreement than secret diplomacy and the people who must shed their blood can justifiably demand the right to participate in the most important acts of the state."

Germania expressed the belief that a parliamentary government can be formed with Count von Hertling at its head.

As a further evidence of the changing sentiment in Germany the recent session of the National Assembly in endorsing the speech of Vice-Chancellor Friedrich von Pappe, made a record. While this in itself does not mean the conversion of this party to parliamentary government it is taken to indicate at least that the majority of the party have abandoned the annexationist standpoint.

The party's attitude regarding the Reichstag resolution of July 1917, will be taken up on Monday.

1,750,000 TROOPS OF UNITED STATES ARE NOW OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Striking proof that the German power is fast crumbling came today in the announcement by General March, chief of staff, that the news from all battlefronts was "continuously good," and that 1,750,000 American troops have now been embarked for overseas service.

Just six months ago today the enemy flung his full military power against the British lines in Picardy in the great battle of the Somme. On the great British army was to win the war in a smashing victory. Today he was fighting desperately to hold the tottering Hindenburg line, the defensive system from which he struck that blow and back into which he has been hurled. Side by side, British, French and American armies have broken definitely the German offensive power, in the official opinion here. Already the American forces in France are more than half as strong as the whole German army and the tide of American fighting men toward France is continuing at an even pace.

VICTORIA GETS STEEL STEAMSHIP CONTRACTS

Federal Government Places Order for Two 8,100-Ton Vessels With Victoria Machinery Depot—Action Follows Representations Made by Mr. J. C. McIntosh.

WILL SELECT NEW SITE AND START WORK AT ONCE

Eight More Big Vessels Will Be Built When First Two Are Complete—Manager R. R. Neild on Way East to Close Transaction and Arrange for Steel for Boats.

The steel ship industry has come to Victoria. The Victoria Machinery Depot has been awarded contracts for the construction of two big steel steamships, with more to come, by the Dominion Government.

Mr. R. R. Neild, manager of the company, left the city Friday night and is now hastening east to complete the negotiations. It is proposed to commence operations immediately.

Mr. J. C. McIntosh, Nanaimo's member in the Federal House, is given credit for putting the deal through. He has been in Ottawa for the past few days, and it is reported that the Government awarded the orders to the local firm as a result of representations made by Mr. McIntosh to Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine. Official announcement of the transaction has just been made by the Minister at Ottawa.

ITALIAN FRONT GROWS LIVELIER

Harassing Artillery Actions Prevail—Austrian Attempts to Attack at Many Points Are Repulsed.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Attempts by Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday to attack at various points along the mountainous front in northeastern Italy were repulsed in front of Italian lines, says the official statement issued today by the War Office. Harassing, heavy gun fire prevailed on the entire front.

The text of the statement follows: "Along the whole front there were artillery actions of a harassing nature. Our batteries caused fire at Nelette, in the Asiago plateau, and blew up an ammunition dump near Grisolia on the lower Piave river."

Attempts of hostile assault parties failed in front of our lines south of Mori, at Mont Corno and Vallarsa, to the north of Grappa and east of Salotto.

"Our reconnoitring parties attacked and drove back in the Ledro valley a small observation post of the enemy who left dead and prisoners."

"Ammunition and various material were brought back from reconnoissances at Tonale Sella and on the inlets in the Piave in the Montello region."

"One hostile airplane was brought down. West of Fieri and in the valley of Janio there were patrol encounters with the capture of some prisoners by us."

ATTEMPT IS MADE TO KILL TROTSKY

Soldier Fires Twice on Bolshevik War Minister But Misses His Mark.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—An attempt has been made at Kurk to assassinate Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, according to a dispatch from Kiev, by the correspondent of the Leipzig Abend-Zeitung. The correspondent says a soldier fired twice at Trotsky, but missed his mark.

Of 8,100-Ton Class
The vessels to be built are of 8,100-ton type, larger than the biggest steamships now being built in the United States by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They will have a length of considerably over 400 feet and in all respects will represent the last word in war-time ship construction.

Col. Ballantyne has agreed to give the Victoria Machinery Depot contracts for a sufficient number of ships to keep the firm busy for two or three years. This will mean contracts for probably ten vessels.

The company is to build two steel ways at a site yet to be named. In the original negotiations it was considered that the plant of the Cameron-Genoa Mills Shipbuilders, Ltd., at Point Milne would be taken over by the Victoria Machinery Depot. Expansion in that direction, however, was precluded by the purchase of the Cameron-Genoa holdings by the Foundation Company, now engaged in a programme involving the construction of twenty wooden steamers. It is held that the ground now occupied by the Victoria Machinery Depot will not be large enough to accommodate the new ways, and it is stated on good authority that a site may be procured somewhere in Esquimalt harbor.

Are Getting Steel Now
Arrangements are now being made in Ottawa to secure the steel for the ships. In telegraphic dispatches from the Federal capital received by The Colonist last night, the awarding of the order to the Victoria company is referred to as completing "the Government's permanent shipbuilding policy as far as Vancouver Island is concerned."

This contract marks the culmination of protracted negotiations which on several occasions seemed near fruition. There was always some hitch in the way, however, and it was not until a week or so ago that the company began to entertain real hopes of landing a steel ship order at an early date on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

In Selecting Way
Victoria now steps into the select circle of Pacific Coast cities that are building steel vessels and takes her place beside Seattle, San Francisco, Vancouver and other ports where the war has given the industry tremendous impetus.

Practically every public and semi-public organization of the city has at one time or another urged upon the Federal Government and other authorities the advisability of giving Victoria steel ship contracts. Recognising the importance of the industry to Victoria from the standpoint of every other branch of business, the Board of Trade has repeatedly taken action with a view to strengthening the demands of both Mr. McIntosh and Dr. S. F. Tolmie.

CAMBRAI BEING PILLAGED BY GERMAN TROOPS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—The pillaging of Cambrai after its present evacuation by civilians is thus described in a letter written by a soldier on September 10:

"In Cambrai we lived like fighting cocks. All the civilians had to go out of the town, leaving behind many valuable articles with which we Germans greatly amused themselves. The food stores were regularly stored here and fifteen of the guard fell—sorrowful but true state of affairs. Our section, of course, took an active part. We bought a heap of things for very little money. I had the good luck to obtain access to the wine cellar which was flooded with wine. We also took a stock of bottles of brandy—and all this in the fourth year of the war."

Another soldier mentioned the food shortage, and added: "We have just put a juicy roast of horse flesh over the fire. We got it yesterday from a horse which had just been killed. The beast had hardly fallen when some running from the side were shouting and saying: 'We managed to get a horse from the leg.'"

TOKYO, Sept. 21.—The Japanese announced that the Japanese navy had captured a German submarine in the Pacific Ocean. The submarine was named U-53, and was captured on September 18. It was carrying a large cargo of goods, and the Japanese claimed to have captured the crew and the cargo.

French Within Two Miles of St. Quentin

Threat to Laon Will Be Increased by Fall of Outpost—British Continue to Press on Towards Le Catelet—Present Operations Menace Main Enemy Defences.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Allied troops are progressing satisfactorily in breaking down the defences of St. Quentin. On the north the British are fighting in the Hindenburg positions and pressing toward the canal between St. Quentin and Cambrai, while on the south the French are moving steadily forward.

For a stretch of more than ten miles north of St. Quentin the British now hold the dominating hills and the present local action in the region west of Catelet probably is for the purpose of improving the situation in anticipation of a great assault against the great Hindenburg line. The main enemy defences in the region between Cambrai and St. Quentin both of which are threatened by the present British operations, are based on the canal, highway and railroad running north and south on an average of about two miles from the British front line.

Meeting Important Base
Toward Le Catelet the British are progressing eastward on a front of three miles and are within four miles of the town, one of the important German bases on this front. With the Australians already in the Hindenburg positions, other British forces are rapidly ever-running them north of Hargicourt. West of St. Quentin the French are within two miles of the outposts while on the south they are forcing the Germans to give up important villages and other positions.

St. Quentin as a result of the week's operations, is in a more serious position from the enemy viewpoint than probably at any time since the beginning of the war. A further push eastward by the British from their newly won height positions in the northwest will virtually place the Allies on three sides of the town. St. Quentin is an important outpost of Laon, perhaps the most important enemy base in northern France. The French on the south are within ten miles from Laon and are hammering it with their big guns.

REMEMBER: TODAY IS Y. W. C. A. TAG DAY

September's birthstone, the Sapphire; it's meaning, wisdom.

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The sale will be continued all this week.

"K" BOOT SHOP
1115 Government StreetSIX MONTHS OF
WAR REVIEWEDAllied Star Is in Ascendant—
German Hopes of Attaining
Victory Have Been Blasted
by Marshal Foch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Six months ago today the great German offensive began. For weeks victory seemed to perch upon the German banners. Today the Allied star is in the ascendency.

Anxiety and encouragement, depression and joy have succeeded each other since, at dawn on March 21, the greatest battle of history began. It has been a period of almost incessant fighting and of bewildering changes in the situation that developed from day to day and from week to week.

The Allies knew they faced Germany's mightiest effort last March, but they stood unafraid. Released by the absolute collapse of Russia, vast numbers of German veterans had been given intensive training for the offensive.

Germany made no secret of her intention. It was known that great numbers of men and tremendous stores of ammunition had been concentrated at strategic points. It was even known where the Germans would launch their first attack. For weeks the eyes of the Allies had been on the long curving line from La Fere to Arras, the stage where the first act of the great drama would be enacted.

Stood at Bay

Moving with swiftness, the German forces swept over the British lines in Picardy and rolled west, like a tidal wave during the closing days of March until at last the British reached positions where they could stand at bay and the French had come to form a living wall before the gray-clad hosts of the enemy. Then the offensive stopped. Hardly had its rush been checked than the line between Lens and Ypres was attacked by the Germans and again the British lines swung backward. This advance of the enemy went on until it reached the high ground outside of Ypres, and then it, too, was stopped by the stubborn fighting of the Allied Armies.

A pause followed for nearly a month, and then on May 27, the Germans suddenly broke through the French lines north of the Aisne River and smashed their way southward until they had reached the Marne over a wide front east of Chateau Thierry. No sooner had the momentum of this drive been taken up by the yielding of the French troops than new assault was made by the Germans, who, this time tried to break through the French lines between Montdidier and Noyon and link up the Picardy and Marne sectors.

Marshal Foch's Strategy

It was here that the world had the first intimation that the Allied Armies, which since late in March had been under the supreme command of Marshal Foch, had been pursuing a definite policy and had reserved its strength until it might be used with good effect. The German attack east of Montdidier came to a pause after six days of terrible fighting in which the Germans suffered frightful losses and the French, for the first time since the German offensive began, struck back at the invaders.

American forces had taken part in the final phase of the battle along the Marne and had been instrumental in stopping the Germans at Chateau Thierry. In this battle came the first notable contribution of America to the military fortunes of the Allies. Since March, however, there has been a flood of khaki-clad men crossing the Atlantic, and during May, June and the first part of July they rapidly moved up to the battle zone.

Sanguinary Check

The sanguinary check of the German offensive east of Montdidier gave the Allies hope that the German tide would be safely stemmed, and this feeling was increased during the succeeding three or four weeks by a series of local actions along the front from Soissons to Chateau Thierry by which the Germans were driven back steadily from points of tactical value. What was not known by the lay world was that, by these very actions Marshal Foch virtually forced the Germans to attack somewhere in the Marne region, where preparations were made for a new phase of the struggle.

On July 15 the Germans made a new drive, called by them "the offensive of peace," from Chateau Thierry eastward into the Champagne sector. No sooner had the news of the attack reached the world than the tidings came that the French, Italian and American lines, subjected to assault, were standing firmly in every vital point of the front and that it was only by the greatest effort the Germans pounded their way ahead in the region southwest of Rheims and astride the Marne west of Epernay.

Change in the Tide

The Allies had solved the German system of offense and were able to hold their ground. On July 15 Marshal Foch launched an attack which has changed the whole complexion of the situation. From Pontenoy, on the Aisne, west of Soissons, to Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, the German lines were torn to pieces and the Marne salient threatened to collapse. It was only by the most savage fighting that the Germans succeeded in saving their army from disaster and retreated across the Vesle River.

On August 6 the French and British stormed the German lines in Picardy from the Aisne River to Montdidier, north of Montdidier, and sent the German lines reeling back toward the Somme. The next day the French crushed in the German front south of Montdidier, and then, linking their lines with those of the British farther north, forced the invaders back.

Less than two weeks later the German lines southwest of Arras were attacked and these gave way and the forces holding them joined their comrades farther south in a retreat which has now virtually smashed the German line as they

Alkali in Shampoo
Bad for Washing Hair

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mullet oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

were on March 21, from Arras to the Chemin-de-Deunes.

The Germans then began a withdrawal from the Flanders salient and today they are nearly back to the lines from which they sallied late in April.

Thus far the Allied drive might have been considered in the light of defensive operations, but the work has not paused with the mere repulse of the enemy. His positions along the Hindenburg line east of Arras have been wrested from him, while farther south, near St. Quentin, the British have, in recent days, fought their way into the enemy's lines where he had planned to stand on the defensive.

The first American field army has obliterated the St. Mihiel salient, and straightened the line east of Verdun and now stands before Metz, into which American shells are falling.

Vast Field Fortifications

Before the Allies there now stands the great lines constructed by the Germans during four years of warfare. These are vast field fortifications which stretch from the North Sea with a few interruptions to the Swiss frontier.

They are constructed with all the science at the command of the General Staff and present a formidable barrier to further Allied attack.

Six months of warfare, of motion, however, has taught the Allies that a trench is no stronger than the troops that man it. In this fact lies the hope of the Entente nations. New methods of attack, the employment of tanks and a higher morale than ever before in the history of the war will be relied upon to force new retreats.

Germany has lost her chance to force peace upon the Allies before the American armies entered the fight with all their strength. This was her hope in March. Losses of a serious nature were suffered by the Allies during the long battle, but they have been more than doubly offset by the inflowing American troops. Germany's losses, on the other hand, can not be made good. Hope blasted, crack divisions broken up and seeming victories turned into defeats have soured the morale of the German agencies which today are on the defensive everywhere.

PEOPLE GRAZE IN
PERSIAN FIELDS

Men, Women and Children Dying From Starvation on the Streets of Teheran—Fearful Conditions Recounted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Horrible conditions of starvation in Teheran and other Persian cities are pictured in a telegram to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from Mrs. Eva Ballis Douglas, who has just arrived from Persia at Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Douglas has returned to recuperate from typhus with which her husband was also stricken and died while they were administering aid to refugees driven out by the Turks.

"In Teheran and other cities," her message read, "men, women and children are prostrated in the streets from exhaustion and are dying. People gather daily at slaughter houses with small vessels to collect blood as it flows out of the trough. People were grazing in the fields like cattle. Children came to our rest houses with flesh hanging on bones like rags, voices gone, but eyes pleading and imploring for a crust. The memory of their emaciated bodies shall remain forever with me."

NAVAL MINISTER
MAY BE RETIRED

Berlin Telegrams Announce Vice-Admiral Behencke Has Replaced Admiral von Capelle.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—Reports that Vice-Admiral Edward von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, has been retired seem to be confirmed by telegrams from Berlin announcing that Vice-Admiral Behencke had been appointed to replace Admiral von Capelle, who is on leave. Commenting on the appointment, The Tagblatt of Berlin recalls that Admiral Behencke, when deputy chief of the Admiralty staff, told the American naval attaché at Berlin that although the staff was convinced the employment of U-boats would greatly influence the rapid conclusion of peace, regard must be paid neutral ships and human life aboard all mercantile vessels, whether under neutral or enemy flags. He is quoted as having said that the German Admiralty staff did not wish to employ submarines in defiance of international law.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Daily Colonist, September 22, 1868)

Barberville Fire—Barberville was today completely destroyed by fire. It was first discovered in Adler & Barry's saloon at 3 p.m. and by 5 o'clock the whole of the town was in flames. Loss must be over \$1,000,000.
The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday morning, taking a large freight and a number of passengers: Archdeacon Woods, Mrs. C. W. and Holmes, Mr. L. Davidson and others.
Returned—Mr. J. H. Turner, of the London Horse, returned home from England by the steamer Eliza Anderson yesterday.
H. E. R. Sparrowhawk, with the Hon. Admiral Hastings and party on board, arrived last night from New Westminster.ENEMY SEEKS TO
RETAKE MOEUVRESFresh Attacks on Positions
Prove Fruitless—Highlander
Shows Tenacity in Holding
Post for Two Days.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The British attack against the Hindenburg Line northwest of St. Quentin was resumed this morning east of Epehy, says the official report from Field Marshal Haig today. North of Gauche Wood, west of Villers-Guislain, one of the British advanced posts was pressed back slightly.

Further steps forward have been taken on the Flanders front.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British continued their progress through the main Hindenburg Line, advancing their front northwest of Bellenghise.

The text of the statement reads: "On the occasion of the hostile attacks on Moeuvres on Tuesday, a corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry, forming the garrison of one of our posts north of the village, were surrounded and believed to have been captured. During the two days which the Germans were in occupation of Moeuvres the party maintained its position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties. On the night of Thursday-Friday, when Moeuvres was re-taken by us, the whole party regained its unit without loss."

"Yesterday fresh attacks against our positions north of Moeuvres were repulsed."

In the evening the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the region of Gauche Wood and under cover of this bombardment pressed us back slightly on one of our advanced positions north of the wood.

Throughout the night the German infantry made determined attempts with flame throwers and bombs to drive in our posts in this locality. All the attacks were repulsed after hard fighting in the night our line was advanced slightly northwest of Bellenghise.

"This morning fighting recommenced in the sector east of Epehy. We improved our positions slightly during the night west of Meules, capturing a German strong position and several prisoners. Progress was made southwest of Ypres."

EXPLOSION CAUSES
INJURY TO MANY

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—An explosion of a steamship, aboard the steamer Julia Stafford, headed for Brooklyn late today with 200 men and women workers from the Standard Shipyard and Shooters Island, resulted in the injury of many of the shipbuilders.

Fifteen of the victims have been removed to a hospital on Staten Island where it is said that at least five are expected to die. The police report that many of the passengers jumped overboard and it is feared some were drowned.

A complete list of the missing will not be available until the workers have been checked up on Monday when they return to the shipyards, the police said late tonight.

Explosion of the steamships sent a cloud of steam over the main deck of the steamer, where most of the passengers were standing. Some were knocked down by the force of the blast. Others were thrown from their feet and trampled upon in the panic that ensued.

The police estimate that at least 100 persons jumped into the water, some wearing life belts and others without belts.

The steamer Ursula, also loaded with shipyard workers and which was followed the Stafford, put out boats and picked up a number of those struggling in the water. Other boats hurried to the scene and joined in the rescue work.

A power launch rushed the men injured by the explosion to the shore, where ambulances were waiting to take them to the hospitals.

The Stafford was only slightly damaged and returned to Shooters Island for repairs.

BENAY TAKEN IN
FRENCH ADVANCEDrive to Outflank St. Quentin
Makes New Progress—Ar-
tillery Active on Aisne
Plateau.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—In their drive for the outflanking of St. Quentin on the south, the French last night captured the town of Benay and made progress north of that place, says today's War Office statement.

At Castres, where the French are but slightly more than two miles from St. Quentin, a German counter-attack was repulsed. The text of the statement reads: "During the night French troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay and made progress north of that village. A counter-attack by the enemy upon Castres was repulsed. There was activity by our own and the enemy's artillery in the region of the plateau north of the Aisne."

"In Loraine two attempts by the Germans upon our positions at Arancourt and Ansoyville (northwest of Lunville) were without result."

"Cheese made in Canada is a first-class substitute for meat."
—Canada Food BoardFor a Man or
Young Man

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New Zealand	29c	Minced	25c
Shoulder Lamb	32c	Meat	25c
Prime Ribs	32c	Mutton	25c
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Beef	24c	Stew	35c
Beef Pot	35c	Mutton	25c
Roasts		Chops	25c
New Zealand		Choice	25c
Loin Lamb		Sausages	25c

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REVIEWS LAST BRITISH DRIVE

Germany Reports Haig's
Troops Have Failed to Create
Base for Operating
Against Siegfried Positions.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—A semi-official report on the recent fighting issued in Berlin by an army expert says: "After the Anglo-French forces have endeavored vainly since September 8 to create a suitable base from which to attain their aim of breaking through the Siegfried positions, Marshal Foch's troops resorted, on the 18th, to a big mass attack from Havincourt to the Somme."

"The attack began at 5.50 a.m. with the heaviest fire reaching deep into the rear of the terrain. Numerous tanks rattled forward before the Anglo-French infantry, while a strong squadron of battle armoured descended very low in order to shake the German defence by machine gun fire and bomb dropping."

"On the flanks at Gouzeaucourt and Trescault our troops held out. The British thrice stormed against Gouzeaucourt while Trescault held against four partial attacks."

"In the centre the British succeeded in pressing in the German lines. After bitter fighting Epehy and Ronsoy remained in the hands of the British."

"Reports come that after further artillery preparation there was another British onslaught at 6.40 a.m. but all attempts to advance from Ronsoy were foiled by machine gun fire from the ruins of Lempre and the onslaught south of that point was defeated by a German counter-attack."

"All efforts to gain ground in the St. Quentin sector and broaden the attacking area south of the Somme likewise were unsuccessful."

"All the fighting occurred on terrain in front of the Siegfried line, but failed in spite of the greatest exertion of the enemy, it is declared."

"The fighting occurred on terrain in front of the Siegfried line, but failed in spite of the greatest exertion of the enemy, it is declared."

LETTS REFUSE TO FIGHT BRITISH

Essex Paper Attributes Bolshevik Defeat to Mutiny of Regiments

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The recent Bolshevik defeat on the northern front is attributed to a mutiny of Lettish regiments, according to a telegram to the North German Gazette of Essen. The telegram declares that the Letts, who hitherto have been faithful allies of the Soviet government, refused to fight against the British.

Millers Punished
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 21.—Five Utah millers found guilty of violating the federal regulations regarding sale of wheat flour under the 80-20 per cent order, were today ordered to close their places of business for periods of from 40 to 110 days.

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scent. A perfect talc
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POLICEMEN'S UNION

Winnipeg Constables Want Vacancies
In Force Filled by Those Laid
off During Reorganization.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—Winnipeg's recently-formed policemen's union is demanding of the Police Commission that when vacancies occur in the city police force, first choice of the jobs in order of seniority be given to men who were laid off from the force in a recent reorganization.

The policemen claim that such jobs have been given to junior members among those thus laid off by the Police Commission. Vice-President Vetch, of the Trades and Labor Council, addressed the policemen's union tonight and pledged the support of the Council in the demands of the policemen. The council met on Thursday night and passed a resolution pledging the support of the labor unions.

The policemen will await a reply to the letter to the police commission before further action is decided upon.

GERMANY FACES POLITICAL CRISIS

Reichstag Parties Are Determined
to Form Parliamentary
Government—Discussing
Successor to Chancellor.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The government crisis in Germany is approaching a decisive stage, according to the Leipzig Tageblatt, and a majority of the parties are firmly determined to form a parliamentary government without delay—a government which, in entire independence of main headquarters, will pursue a policy made necessary by the seriousness of the hour. The Socialists have declared their readiness to enter the new government under the following conditions:

First—The abolition of certain paragraphs in the constitution.

Second—The entry of at least two or three Socialists in the government.

Third—The occupation of one important political post, presumably the Ministry of the Interior, by a Socialist, for which Friederich Ebert, president of the national committee of the Reichstag and vice-president of the Socialist Democratic party is the foremost candidate.

The Centre party definitely decided on its attitude as to the Chancellorship at a meeting Monday. A section of the party is following the lead of Herr Georger, once one of its Reichstag representatives, in a desire to retain Count von Hertling. The majority of the party, however, demands the retirement of the Chancellor, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Minister at Copenhagen, is confidently mentioned as the Chancellor's successor.

Socialist Participation
German newspapers are seriously discussing the participation of the Social Democrats in the government. Germany reproaches the Socialists for failing to utilize the opportunity of gaining information through the selection of one of their leaders in the government.

"If the Social Democrats once undertook to share the responsibility, it would soon realize that in politics there are great and often almost insurmountable difficulties," Germania says. "For this very reason we should not object to Socialist leaders entering the government."

STEEL-LAYING IS RESUMED

Construction of P.G.E. Railway
Now Approaches 79-Mile
House—Freight Sheds and
Stock Pens Built.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 21.—Mr. George L. Courtney, general manager of the P. G. E., has returned from an extended trip as far as Williams Lake. He reports that a large freight shed and stock pens have been constructed at 59-Mile House which will prove a boon to the cattle men in and around Clinton.

The laying of steel was commenced on Friday at 3 o'clock. It is expected to average a mile per day, and 79-Mile House will be reached very soon. Large sheds will be erected to accommodate the anticipated increased freight traffic from the surrounding country. This extension will prove a great benefit to the farmers and stock raisers of that district.

Everything looks promising for a busy season in moving livestock fodder, potatoes and beans. A great increase in crops is expected, much more land being put under cultivation than last year.

ANGLICAN SYNOD

At Concluding Session Winnipeg Is
Chosen for 1920 Meeting.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Matters of minor importance are before the Anglican Synod today, and it is expected that this evening's session will see the close of the work.

Although it is expected that the general sessions of the Synod will conclude tonight, the House of Bishops will meet here next week to discuss questions and resolutions arising out of the meeting of the general synod during the last two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Heeny, Winnipeg, appealed for the conducting of the next General Synod in Winnipeg in 1920.

Chancellor Davidson, Montreal, is seconding the motion said that the holding of the Synod in Manitoba would be singularly appropriate as the life of the General Synod was commenced in Winnipeg. The motion was carried unanimously.

Chaplain W. H. Carter, Quebec; Archdeacon Naylor, Montreal; C. Melville Tait, Montreal; T. A. Kidd, Ontario; C. V. Plummer, Algoma; Rev. J. Robinson, Winnipeg; Judge Holt, Huron; Col. Gregory, Calgary; and Rev. Canon Howell, Halifax.

In succession to Judge Macdonald, Brockville, L. A. Hamilton, Toronto, was appointed treasurer by an unanimous vote.

A letter was read from the Judge announcing his resignation from the post, and a resolution of appreciation was carried unanimously.

The House of Bishops announced that while in complete sympathy with the proposal of the Bishop of Ontario for the authorization of a simple form of service to be used in special circumstances instead of the order for evening prayer they do not recommend that this authorization should be embodied in a rubric in the book of common prayer. They will take the matter into consideration with a view to meeting the need for such a service.

Dr. Matthew Wilson, Chatham, speaking on behalf of the Social Service Council, recommended that the appointment of 12 women representative of each ecclesiastical province, to be elected to the council. The matter was referred to the Committee on Canon.

Aviation Fund
OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Canadian aviation fund, has been incorporated with the chief office of business at Toronto. The aim of the fund is to give aid to the flying line at as early a date as possible through trained aviators and aeroplanes.

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The richness of the materials is further enhanced by the use of furs such as

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Shades: Taupe, delphine blue, navy, grey, reindeer, Pekin green, etc.



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Models that attain the highest standard of fashion, and that include the newest creations for Autumn and Winter.

Shown in Wool Velours, Silvertone, Plush, Bolivia Cloth.

Trimmed in Beaver, Hudson Seal, Moufflon, Raccoon and Sable.

There Is a Quaint
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Coatees of Rice Black Plush

—and warmth aplenty, so that they may be worn as the only wrap with a cloth dress if desired.

Smartly styled effects of black plush, with fancy figured lining of silk poplin, and trimmed with beaver, plush, or raccoon fur.

These Coatee Capes are decidedly new, and are much in vogue for Winter wear.

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View Window
Showing.

The New Styles Make

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View the Display of
Furs Monday

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The Daily Colonist

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STEEL SHIPBUILDING

The Dominion Government is to award the contract for two 5,100-ton steel vessels to the Victoria Machinery Depot which will establish a plant here for steel shipbuilding by laying down two berths within a short time. This initial contract is only the commencement of a programme of steel shipbuilding on Vancouver Island for the Dominion Government proposes that in all ten ships of the 5,100-ton type will be awarded to the Victoria Machinery Depot, or enough to keep many hundreds of men employed by that firm for some years to come. The announcement is of major importance. We have always maintained steel shipbuilding is necessary before the industry can be regarded as being established on a permanent basis, and it is a matter of special gratification that a local company is showing the enterprise to undertake the work. We are sure it will receive the utmost co-operation from the public in the development of the industry upon which it is about to embark.

The contract, which only at first calls for two vessels, will ultimately run into an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000, and in consequence there will be a very appreciable addition to Victoria's pay roll, for even if the plant is established at Esquimalt this whole community must benefit. We are informed no delay is contemplated in getting the work commenced. Through the agency of the Dominion Government the steel material will be available, so that what interval intervenes before actual construction will be that during which the necessary materials assembled and the workmen engaged. The announcement comes at a time when the people are feeling more optimistic than for several years past, and it is easily one calculated to confirm faith in the city's future if any confirmation is required. The outlook for Victoria's industrial growth is assured through developments of the past few months. It is rendered doubly safe by the enterprise upon which the Victoria Machinery Depot is about to engage.

RECONSTRUCTION

Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, is a visitor on the Coast. He has much to say about a national policy for Canadian industries after the war and it is a subject that deserves and must receive a great deal more thought than has been given to it up to date. We do not know what Sir John's ideas on the subject are, except in a broad way. He realizes there will be possibly 250,000 workmen now engaged in making munitions and war supplies who will have to find other occupations when peace comes. In addition there are from 100,000 to 400,000 troops who eventually will be disbanded and will have to be reabsorbed into civil life. Thus, at a conservative estimate, work must be provided for at least 600,000 men and the problem is what character will material expansion take to assure no unemployment ensues.

It is in the interest of the Dominion to arrange for a programme of development for the greater material prosperity is so much the larger will be the Federal revenue. There is a very large debt for pensions, interest on war loans, and for general purposes that will have to be met. It is a financial necessity there should be a programme arranged which will increase prosperity and make the period of rehabilitation one in which few, if any, hitches will occur. New industries have to be created, existing ones expanded, and in all that is done there must be a clear cut policy carried out in a business-like way by our Government. Sir John Willison doubtless will be able to tell of details regarding what is proposed and we hope he will take the opportunity of coming over here from Vancouver and informing our people how they can help in the period of reconstruction.

This part of the Dominion always welcomes whatever the Federal Government may be disposed to do to promote development, but at the same time we have always maintained that many of the after-war problems, as far as they affect this province, comprise a duty that our Provincial authorities should undertake. British Columbia owes her own resources. She derives the major benefits which accrue from their development and it is therefore essential in the interests of the Province that she should develop along her own lines. There are many who are of the opinion that the whole problem of reconstruction is one in which both the Dominion and the Province should co-operate in the development of a plan. We are sure that British Columbia will do her best to help the Dominion in its reconstruction.

In this direction yet. The Dominion Government has embarked on a shipbuilding programme which is to be continued permanently. In this way it has taken a step forward in the plan for reconstruction, but it is only a step for other industries must be opened up and expanded and for this purpose it must be remembered Canadian capital will have to be relied upon almost exclusively. In British Columbia there is ample capital for all purposes of development if it were only possible to secure its release. Our Government, too, by a keener appreciation of the great resources of this Province, can promote development in a way that will redound to the good of everyone and go a long way towards solving the question of rehabilitation—as far as we are concerned. But the trouble is the question has been given little thought. We hope Sir John Willison's visit will result in both our people and Government interesting themselves in a problem which should have a vital appeal in a country so richly endowed as British Columbia.

THE HOME PRODUCTS FAIR.

If we may judge by the care characterizing the preparations, the greater interest manifested by the manufacturers, and the better feeling of optimism that prevails among the people, there are excellent reasons to suppose this year's Home Products Fair will easily eclipse its predecessors. For one thing the number of exhibits will be greater. The public will be able to appreciate how manufacturing is progressing in the community. They can show by their attendance at the Fair the growing demand there is for goods of home production, and also illustrate the spirit of civic loyalty which is now fast developing in the community. Exhibitions such as that to open next week are advertisements of what we can do ourselves—and incidentally they are an incentive to the buying public to keep their money at home. When the people fully realize how far they can promote local prosperity by buying in their own city, and thus keeping the money that belongs to us in circulation among ourselves, there will be happier material conditions all round.

At this time a Home Products Fair cannot but be successful, but that is not enough. We want to make the exhibition something that will attract people from all over the Island. We want it to prove the greatest advertisement our local manufacturers have ever had, so that it will bring them new business and enable them to expand their industries. The aim of an exhibition of this character should be to attract every consumer within reach and to present such tangible arguments to him as will insure local manufacturers being purchased on every possible occasion. Those in charge of the Fair are doing everything in their power to make it memorable. To enable them to succeed they must have the co-operation, not only of the manufacturers, but of every individual in the community. They must demonstrate it by action; or in other words by actively supporting those who are doing their utmost to promote development. The period of expansion in view through the impetus given to shipbuilding must find expression in every phase of our progress. Our people can demonstrate their civic loyalty next week by attending the Home Products Fair and absorbing and acting upon the lessons it will teach.

A RED CROSS SUMMONS

New cares have come upon the local Red Cross Society with the demand for shipments of warm goods for the British Expeditionary Force in Siberia. It is logical this point should be looked to as a source of supply for from here material can be transported all the way by water and the fact it will be our privilege to contribute largely in this way, and as well because this is the point of concentration for Canada's contingent, should arouse local Red Cross workers to a renewed sense of duty. There has been somewhat of a waning of interest in this duty during recent months, which cannot altogether be attributed to the Summer season. There are fewer workers in attendance at the Red Cross rooms than this time last year; yet the need for supplies is greater than ever. We are reaching the climax of the war. It is questionable, if, owing to the widespread nature of the fighting, casualties were ever heavier than they are today. This means the call upon the Red Cross is more urgent, more imperative, than ever in the past.

Victoria and district have done wonderfully well in contributing time and money so that this great instrument of mercy can do its work thoroughly and efficiently. What we should make sure of is that there is no pause in the activity being displayed, especially at a moment when the need is supreme. We have in this city a large number of women's organizations and in their various spheres they are all doing good; but sometimes we think they could do better by making their first duty in these times one whereby those of their membership who can will pledge themselves to give some of their time each week to the work of the Red Cross. Hundreds of women are able to tie their homes because of the absence of their menfolk at the war are now doing Red Cross work. Hundreds of others, who have

more time at their disposal, are also busy engaged working, either individually for their own relations, or else contributing to the general store of supplies. It is not with these this article has any concern for they are doing their duty but it is with the hundreds of others who give up altogether too much time to amusement during this crisis. These are the women who owe it to themselves and to their country to set aside so many hours each week for work at the rooms of the Red Cross society.

The Red Cross in its latest appeal will want both time and money, and both in large quantities if it is to fulfil what is expected of it in the new extension of the field of its activities. Thousands of dollars will be needed and many thousands of hours of work. The small and faithful band of workers who have stuck to their task at the Temple Building through these years of effort must be supplemented, and as far as it can be done, organized effort of the different women's societies action should be devised without delay. The Victoria branch is expected to commence shipping supplies to Siberia now; and to keep on shipping them as long as the Empire is represented in that field of war activity. If the people of this city will keep this fact in view, and remember that Red Cross effort must grow in proportion to the character of the fighting at the front they will speedily realize what devolves upon them and be quick to answer the appeal. The Red Cross at all times welcomes all contributions, great and small. More especially now does it ask for a speedy response from the generous and patriotic public of Victoria and the adjoining district.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

No letter to the editor will be inserted except one of the proper signature and address of the writer. This rule admits of no exceptions.

Should Maximum Prices Be Fixed?
Sir,—Among the very interesting bulletins issued by the department of history and political and economic science of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in their number 27, entitled "Should Maximum Prices Be Fixed?" Its author is Professor W. C. Clark of Queen's University, and it is a very ably written and closely reasoned pamphlet of thirty pages. If some of the embryo politicians and economists in our midst, who think they have a heaven-born mission to teach governments how to deal with high prices and the high cost of living, would procure a copy and study it carefully, they might be led to the conclusion that their mission was not quite as heaven-born as they thought at first.

Professor Clark's arguments are strong and convincing. They force upon one the conviction that maximum prices cannot be fixed without doing infinitely more harm than good, and that had the Government yielded to the clamor of the unthinking and fixed the price of all products at the beginning of the war, the last state of such an action would have been worse than the first.

At the outset Professor Clark gives us a fairly accurate picture of what we have seen in this city. Here is what he says: "We have become accustomed to more or less staple prices for the chief staples. A sudden and extensive rise evokes a howl of rage. One of the most difficult things for people to do is to revise its standard of living—downward. A nation will without a murmur give its sons to be crippled or killed, but a doubling of the price of bread, a reduction of sugar purchases, and a little more inconvenience which rapidly rising price level brings home to every household, will be vigorously resisted with threats of strikes in vital industries and bitter raising of speculator and profiteer. It is very true, as every war has brought its unusual rise of prices and each time the public has been wont to, and taught to, regard the rise as unnatural, artificial and wholly unjustified, and to severely the wicked work of people who want to enrich themselves."

This is precisely what we have seen here. All those howls of rage, these threats of strikes, these speculations and profiteers could make no sense if people who have little or no knowledge of the economic problem which a great war forces upon the world.

"Soon after the outbreak of this war," Professor Clark tells us, "the most war governments were beset with complaints against the rising cost of living. The blame was of course laid at the door of speculation, profiteering and exploitation by middlemen. To curb this wickedness, it was urged to be done, no the press told the public and the public told the government was to fix maximum prices." This is what Mr. Hoover calls "the specious arguments of the siren of high prices."

cause the government could not pay their way at the prices charged. Finally, Lord Rhonda has been forced to give up his original policy and embark on the elaborate policy of compulsory rationing, so far, only for meat, margarine, tea, sugar, fat and sugar."

"In Victoria and West Australia, price-fixing was abandoned after a trial of twelve months." "A statistical examination of the rise in prices showed a greater rise in regulated Sydney and Brisbane than in Melbourne and Adelaide, where there was little regulation." On the other hand, Sydney's municipal fish shops have proved highly satisfactory.

Professor Clark's argument showing why the fixing of maximum prices has always been a failure in the past, and why it always will prove so in the future, is too lengthy to condense into the space at my disposal. The reader who is interested in the question should procure a copy of the pamphlet and carefully study the subject for himself.

Under one condition only does the learned professor believe that the fixing of maximum prices can be done with success. That is where the government assumes control of production and distribution as well as the sale. In that case it would be necessary to conscript labor as well as land. That, it seems to me, would bring us at once to the economic millennium of our socialist friends, the so-called communistic commonwealth. Are we quite prepared for that? Perhaps a brief sojourn among the Doukhobors, where some such system prevails, might cure one from any longing he may have for a life under those conditions.

I wonder how many of us ever stop to think of the number of men there are that are fighting in the far-flung battle line of the Allied nations. They have vast armies on the western front, on the Italian border, in Macedonia, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, on the Murmansk coast of Northern Russia, and now in Siberia. Behind the lines are polyglot crowds comprising hundreds of thousands of Chinese, Burmese, Hindus, Algerians, Moroccans, Senegalese and peoples of many races brought from South Africa and other parts of the world, who are doing the non-combatant labor. All of these must be amply supplied with food.

It has been said that an army travels on its stomach. One of the chief cares of all governments in this great world crisis is to get food enough—at any cost—to supply the needs of all these armies. Since this war began many millions of men have died of starvation, and the best authorities believe that in the world of everything that can be done, millions of men will die of starvation during the coming year.

Under all these circumstances, what would have been thought of our Government yielding to the importunities of a few people in our midst, who show by what they write that they do not understand these problems, it had fixed the price of food stuffs at figures that would have discouraged production and lessened the supplies needed in such vast quantities to feed these men?

The inconveniences we suffer from high prices may seem to some of us to be great, but after all what do they amount to when compared with what the world would suffer if there should be a shortage of food among the Allied nations. The necessity of encouraging production to the last pound of food should make us forget these inconveniences or submit to them cheerfully. And after all, what are we sacrificing in this way when compared with the offerings which some families in our midst have laid and are yet laying upon the altar of our country?

F. ANDREWS.

1255 Pandora Ave., Victoria, B.C., September 19, 1918.

Co-Operative Strength

Sir,—I saw in the papers of last Saturday that there was to be a meeting of the Victoria Citizens Iron Committee at their headquarters, Fort Street, on Monday evening. I had the audacity to intrude upon this meeting, and try to give some little advice with respect to getting all the people in on the iron venture. But there were only some half dozen there, and an apologetic Mr. May, who was pointed out by letters received and read of the "bell sheep" of the flock has left for pastures new, and had gone into the wood business, leaving the Iron Committee to dig down into their pockets for the price of a smelter. But there was one redeeming note about the meeting, as it transpired, there was a captain of industry (not a local man) who would invest \$100,000 in the venture, and he would turn out 15 tons of pig iron a day, if he was guaranteed sufficient ore. So it was decided to get busy and see what could be done. I told the committee a little about a co-operative amateur proposition, and the thought of getting all the people of British Columbia, it did not, however, seem to appeal to them, so I gave it here to you for the benefit of the public. It is a thoroughly practical proposition, and it is to get all the people of the Province interested in something of benefit to us all here at home, and the Dominion in general.

Now, Sir, I would have a meeting called in each city throughout British Columbia, and in each of the provinces in this—Capital and Vancouver and elect their Workshops, Mayor Todd and Mayor Gale, president and vice-president pro tem, and have some good speakers address the meetings, explaining the whole system of the co-operative company's business. All stock is common stock—no preferred stock—fully paid, all draw the same rate of interest, no melon cutting, or water inflation (Hills are now paying for with our coal). Secretary pro tem, of each meeting, after it has been thoroughly explained to the attendees, takes the names and addresses of those willing to become stockholders, and the C.P.R. stock shares, \$100, be the minimum stock to be held by a shareholder. The payments to be made in ten equal installments, thus giving all classes a chance to get in and help build up their home province and keep themselves employed.

I am confident that I could line up all the working men who have the money to spare, or they would spare it, if they thought of it as "investing on the level," and if it was not I would not have anything to do with it, nor would the Mayors of the cities and towns of British Columbia. Why? Because the Mayors of the cities are because they would not hold the position they do if their communities did not have confidence in them.

New Zealand was built up by co-operation. Even the Government of the country co-operated with the people, helping them to build up a small but thrifty nation. I was in New Zealand thirty years ago last May (1888); there then was a population on the two islands of about 100,000. Today, before the war, it had risen to 1,000,000. So it is not impossible to build up a nation by co-operation. The C.P.R. Company is the dictator of our Dominion in all matters, even in otherwise, the railway would have been

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Black Wolf Stole, in snake style, finished with head and tail; poplin lined. Price \$6.50.

Black China Dog Stole, in large cape effect, finished with head, tail and claws; satin lined. Price \$11.50.

Natural Wolf Stole, suitable for the school girl. Price \$9.50.

Natural Wolf Stole, in large animal size, finished with head, tail and claws; poplin lined. Price \$14.50.

Natural Wolf Colonial Cape; satin lined. Price \$19.50.

Beautiful Black Wolf Stole, in snake style, finished with head and tail; satin lined. Price \$17.50.

Black Wolf Stole, animal size, with large head and tail; satin lined. Price \$9.50.

Many other styles of Stoles are shown in every popular fur, from \$20.00 to \$65.00.

Black China Lynx Muff, in rug style, finished with tails and claws. Price \$10.00.

Black Wolf Muff, made in melon style, finished with head and tail; satin lined. Price \$17.50.



Natural Wool Muff, in Colonial style, finished with head and tail. Price \$10.00.

Natural Wolf Muff, in pillow style, finished with head, tail and claws. Price \$12.50.

Many other practical and stylish furs priced from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

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One's Winter Suit must be chosen by exacting standards; it must so largely reflect one's good taste and appreciation of what is smart and becoming. These new Tweed Suits will prove wholly satisfactory. In fact, for smartness of style, for excellence of fabric, and for good workmanship they rank as decidedly above the average at their respective price. We invite you to view this display tomorrow.

The Most Charming Fall Hats Priced \$4.50 to \$15.00

You have no doubt come across many smartly trimmed Hats in your travels from store to store, but we doubt if you have ever come across any smarter Hats than these at \$4.50. They are trimmed to please every taste, and portray shapes to become every face. To look at them they would give you the impression that they cost twice as much as they really do, for they possess many of the distinctive style marks only found in Hats much higher priced. We also have a beautiful range at \$5.75, \$7.50, \$8.90, \$9.50 and up to \$15.00.



\$300,000. So it will give some idea of what can be done if people co-operate and help one another, and level-headed statesmen, like Sir Richard Seddon (an old gold miner for many years before he took the people into his confidence) who has led the way to building up one of the purest gems in the crown of civilized humanity. Their exports in 1912 were some 44 to 46 million pounds sterling; their imports 37 to 38 million pounds, or \$170,000,000 to \$180,000,000. If we do the right thing we will beat this.

We can do the same thing here if we will be honest to ourselves, for in climate and all conditions we are equal to the little Dominion in the same latitude south of the equator as we are here in the northern hemisphere. If we can carry on as we have in the past, in twenty-five years, we, on this Island, would have \$500,000,000, contented Britons—Canadians—with an export trade of two-thirds as big as our little sister Dominion. "Don't be afraid," Everything is in our favor—honesty of purpose and confidence in each other is all that is necessary. Let prejudices be buried with the Germans at the end of the war. Let us have found Roman Empire. Protestants and North of Ireland Orangemen going over the top together within this last four years; and let us copy the commercial spirit of the Hun on a far broader basis. If we work upon these lines, we will soon get back the confidence of the speculating public abroad, as no one will help those who do not know how to help themselves honestly. We have done great things in this way, and will have redeemed ourselves as men. Let the good work be done at home, to keep the world talking of us as good Canadians (to be depended upon).

FRANK P. SLAVIN, M.E.
1010 Fairford Road, Victoria, B.C., September 20, 1918.

National Ownership

Sir,—I am loathe to believe that the panegyric in your issue of the 15th by Mr. R. J. Perry, C.P.R., Empire Hotel, on the C.P.R. Company, because it has not been commented on, or replied to, in the local press, is the universal opinion of the west.

Your correspondent recognizes the marked activity in Ontario and the Middle West, for Government management of one of the connecting links, the main one for Canada, that has joined "the heart of the Empire to the members overseas." I don't quite know what that means, but I conclude it must be something very praiseworthy. The extreme west, of which British Columbia is the greater part, are certainly blind to their own permanent interests as long as they tolerate the dictatorship of any large corporation, and that the C.P.R. Company is the dictator of our Dominion in all matters, even in otherwise, the railway would have been

have been taken over by the Government. All the railways of the entire English-speaking world are now being operated by the respective governments of the territories they serve, and there can be only one reason why the C.P.R. has been excepted, its influence and power are so great that our Governments up to the present time have been powerless to follow the good example of the Governments of all other English-speaking countries.

It is inconceivable that any country can permanently prosper that is controlled by any single union of commercial interests. Go say that there are not men in Canada equally as capable of managing the C.P.R. as those now in charge of the system is childish, and for Mr. Perry to announce to the world that our Government are not competent to have control of every railway in the Dominion, and in fact of every public utility, is the poorest form of advertising for the country that can be propounded. There was a time when public utilities were considered public servants, but tempora mutantur, the public today are the servants of the C. P. R.

In earlier days it was doubtless necessary that C.P.R. have a strong hand. At the creation it is presumable that the octopus was a necessity; we have learned now that its utility is not so pronounced, and similarly the octopoid methods of the C.P.R. can be advantageously dispensed with.

No one can but admire the masterly manner in which the C.P.R. has done its duty in the transporting of troops and supplies, and there are equally many concerned and individuals whose work has been fully as meritorious, even in this period the parable of the widow's mite is applicable. That the C.P.R. have been and

expect to be well paid for doing their duty is easily verified by studying the reports of the stock market.

Granting, as Mr. Perry thinks, that there are not men in Canada with the ability enough to carry on the good work now done by the C.P.R., as viewed by the system's shareholders, surely it is not without the realms of right to conscript the present management and make them do their duty as the men in the trenches are doing theirs, on a minimum of remuneration, but with a whole-hearted sense of duty.

The day I feel and trust is near at hand when for anyone to dub as the "blackest treason" the actions and opinions of those who advocate Government control of any large corporation will be met by something more forcible than an expression of ideas in the press.

W. H. B. MEDD, V.S.
Salt Spring Island, B.C., September 19, 1918.

Their Real Victim

The Bolsheviks may issue a dozen declarations of war, but they make war only on Russia.—New York Sun.

Wiping Out the War Debt

The will of Surgeon A. L. Pearce Gould, R.N., son of Colonel Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., the eminent surgeon, includes provision for 1,000 five per cent war stock to go to his Majesty the King for the reduction of the National Debt, in the event of the testator dying on active service (as was the case). The gross value of the estate is \$5,111, and a number of bequests are also made to religious and philanthropic institutions. —London Daily Telegraph.

Miss Gribble, of the P. O. stamp department, is leaving Sunday for Vancouver on a vacation.

The Flowing Tide Is With Us

The following firms carry the Union Store Card

Modern Shoe Co., corner Yates and Government Sts.	Central Fish Market, Johnson St.
Christie's Shoe Store, Government St.	J. H. Harvey, Ltd., Clothiers, Yates St.
Western Grocery Co., Fort St.	Richardson & Stephens, Clothiers, corner Yates and Government Sts.
McKenzie St. Grocery.	Connings & Co., Yates St.
Pacific Market, Government St.	Burns & Co., Yates St.
New England Market, Government St.	Don Wainwright, Fruit Specialist, Douglas St.
Small Market, Douglas St.	

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Bay Leaves, ounce	5¢
Whole Cloves, ounce	10¢
Whole Nutmegs, ounce	10¢
Celery Seed, ounce	10¢
Mustard Seed, ounce	5¢
Mixed Pickling Spice, lb.	60¢
Whole Dried Ginger, lb.	60¢
Whole Green Ginger, lb.	40¢
Whole Sugared Ginger, lb.	60¢
Tumeric, pkg.	10¢
Whole Cinnamon, pkg.	10¢
Ground Spices, tin	15¢
Vinegar, gallon, 75c, 85c	\$1.00
Vinegar, bottle, 15c, 25c	30¢
Tarragon Vinegar, bottle, 35c	65¢
French Vinegar, bottle	75¢

SPAIN PREOCCUPIED OVER SUBMARINE

Negotiations With Germany Continue Without Hope of Settlement—Count Romanones Sanguine.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Negotiations between Madrid and Berlin over the submarine question are not ended, says the correspondent of The Petit Parisien, but on the contrary, they are active and contain obstacles to an agreement. Germany has let it be understood that she would turn a few ships over to Spain and would not interfere with Spanish traffic toward South America. This proposal, it is declared, does not satisfy the Spanish Cabinet. Besides the German proposals change daily. Both Madrid and San Sebastian, the Summer capital, are embarrassed and preoccupied.

Count Romanones, the Minister of Justice, told the correspondent that the problem would not be settled until a few days before the approaching meeting of the Spanish Parliament, but that it would be settled.

ADOPTING ST. MIHIEL

Nantes Decides to Take Liberated Village Under Its Wing.

NANTES, France, Sept. 21.—The city council with enthusiastic unanimity has resolved that the city of Nantes should adopt St. Mihiel, recently liberated from the enemy. A public subscription has been opened here to enable the populace to take part in the patriotic work. The council also voted an address of congratulation and admiration to General Pershing and the American army.

TERRORISM TO BE PUNISHED

United States Takes Steps to Align Civilized World Against Bolshevik — Message Sent to Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In an effort to align the civilized world against the terrorism in Russia under Bolshevik rule, the United States Government has directed its ambassadors and ministers in neutral as well as Allied countries to ascertain whether the governments to which they are accredited will join in some immediate action to impress upon the perpetrators of those crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts.

The proposal is to take steps entirely separate from the conduct of the war; that all civilized nations register their abhorrence of such barbarism. The message to the diplomats says this government is informed that the peaceable Russian citizens of Petrograd, Moscow and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of terrorism, that thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial and that ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity.

Great Britain and France, having virtually declared the Bolshevik outlaw, will not be interrogated, but have been advised by cable of the action of the United States Government.

A precedent for this action on the part of the United States has been found in a situation of a few years ago, when the United States, after making a formal protest against the indiscriminate massacre of the Armenians by the Turks called upon the nations of the world to take similar action. This alignment of the civilized powers of the world had an immediate effect, inasmuch as Germany, even then friendly and in alliance with Turkey, became alarmed and exerted its influence upon the Turkish Government.

Text of Instructions

The instructions to the United States representatives at foreign capitals follow:

"This government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing the peaceable Russian citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of marked terrorism and are subject to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial; ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death, and irresponsible bands are venting their brutal passions in the daily massacre of untold innocents.

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this government feels that it can not be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this state of terrorism. Furthermore, it

believes that in order to check the further increase of indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens of all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism. Therefore, all inquiries, therefore, whether the government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely devoid from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of the war to impress upon the perpetrators of the crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

HEARTY THANKS

General Pershing Acknowledges Congratulations of Canadian People.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Sir Robert Borden has received through the Canadian High Commissioner, the following reply to his recent message of congratulations to General Pershing on the success of the recent American offensive:

"Please transmit to the Prime Minister of Canada my acknowledgment and hearty thanks for his cordial telegram of congratulations which I have just received."

THROWS DOUBT ON AUTHENTICITY

Head of Finnish Information Bureau Says Bolshevik Exposures, Published by U.S. Government, Are Forgeries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The authenticity of the documents brought back from Russia by Edgar Sisson, special representative of the Committee on Public Information, and given out by the committee as proof of Bolshevik intrigue with Germany was challenged here today by S. Nuorteva, head of the Finnish Information Bureau. He declared that the documents are "brazen forgeries," and were issued by "certain counter-revolutionists" who were "whipped into crediting the Trotsky-Lenin regime."

The documents, he said, were secured by Mr. Sisson from Raymond Robins, of the American Red Cross, to whom they had been sent by the counter-revolutionists and who had established that they were forgeries. Mr. Nuorteva said that at the time, January, 1918—Mr. Robins, with the consent of the American Ambassador, was keeping in touch with the Russian Government. According to Mr. Nuorteva, Mr. Robins, aided by W. B. Thompson and Major T. Thatcher, also of the American Red Cross, conducted an investigation which convinced them that the documents were forgeries. Then, Mr. Nuorteva declared, Mr. Sisson, while in Mr. Robins' hands, "got hold of the above mentioned forged documents," and later cabled them to America. Before he had cabled them, however, Mr. Nuorteva says, Mr. Sisson agreed with Mr. Robins that they were "quite unreliable."

Trotzky's Trial

Further proof that the documents were forgeries, Mr. Nuorteva declared, is found in the fact that none of them were used against Trotzky at his trial in July and August, 1917, "at the time when the Kerensky Government was vitally interested in convicting Trotzky and Lenin as German agents."

According to Nuorteva, Mr. Halpern, who conducted the trial of Trotzky, told Mr. Robins he did not produce the documents, some of which were then in Kerensky's hands, because it had been learned that they were forgeries. After Mr. Sisson had cabled the documents to America, Mr. Nuorteva declared there was a meeting between Sisson, Robins, Thatcher and Arthur Bullard, of the Committee on Public Information, at which Thatcher criticized Sisson for the manner in which he had handled the matter.

Mr. Sisson's Reply

When shown Mr. Nuorteva's statement last tonight Mr. Sisson said: "It tells nothing of my own knowledge, but speaks as for others. Any statements will be answered if these others speak for themselves. I can say at this time, however, that aside from the appendix documents, I have nothing of my own, self, ever handled or even saw. A great mass of material before it came into my possession."

WORKERS' ORGANIZATION

Plan to Work Along Industrial Instead of Craft Lines Defeated by Congress.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—Efforts made by Western trade unionists to secure endorsement for a plan of re-organizing workers in Canada along industrial lines instead of upon craft lines as at present, were defeated by the Trades and Labor Congress this morning.

Motions sent to the Congress from the Winnipeg and Transcona Councils urged that the change was necessary because the capitalist class can successfully defeat the separate trades which must obtain sanction from their international before they can strike. The motions pointed out that organized industry was the modern scientific method.

Debate followed a motion urging that no congress officials should take office under the Government.

The committee on the constitution recommended non-concurrence in the motion.

Delegate Kavanagh, of Vancouver, said no man could serve two masters and must choose between a representative of the working classes or the Government which represented the ruling class.

Secretary Draper pointed out that, carried to its logical conclusion, Mr. Kavanagh's argument would prevent any labor man working for the Government in any capacity.

Delegate Luch, Montreal, asked what would be the position of labor candidates elected to Parliament.

The Kavanagh motion was rejected by a large majority.

The salary of the president was raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

The Congress concluded its labors this afternoon.

GRAY HAIR

The Season's Smartest Models In Afternoon Gowns

There are so many fascinating styles, so many interesting details in these new Afternoon Gowns that it would be practically impossible to give an adequate description of them here.

They are developed in beautiful satins, crepe meters, georgette crepe, crepe de chine, in rich colorings of navy, black, nigger, plum, taupe, rose, burgundy, mid-blue, apricot, pearl grey, Copenhagen, and others.

There are styles suitable for formal and informal affairs. In a word, there is such a variety that they meet every requirement of women in all walks of life.

Every model is distinctive, every yard of material used is of excellent quality. Never have we offered better garments, or more comprehensive selections—and yet, they're reasonably priced—\$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50 and up.

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Women's Silk, Poplin and
Serge Dresses, nicely
embroidered and prettily
trimmed. Prices, \$17.50
to \$37.50
Infants' Bearskin Coats
Cashmere and Silk Baby
Outfits a Specialty

Seabrook Young

Corner of Broad and Johnson Sts.
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CANADIAN CASUALTIES

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Today's casualty list reports the following Western soldiers and officers:

Infantry

(Killed in Action)

Cpl. E. Brown, Light Horse, Alta.

Cpl. J. A. Gunt, Lac St. Anne, Alta.

Pte. J. Lorenzetti, Hedley, B.C.

Cpl. W. Christie, Vancouver.

Lieut. F. Ferguson, Ottawa.

Lieut. H. Johnson, M.C., Kandahar, Sask.

(Presumed to Have Died)

Pte. K. Maginnis, Vancouver.

(Wounded and Missing)

Pte. F. H. Ackroyd, Victoria.

(Prisoner of War)

Capt. G. G. Hamilton, Toronto.

Lieut. W. R. Clark, Scotland.

(Ill)

Pte. F. J. Bell, New Westminster.

(Gassed)

Pte. W. G. Dane, Vancouver.

Pte. M. Morrison, Hall's Prairie, B.C.

Pte. R. Eastwood, Rocky Point, B.C.

Pte. E. F. Dickson, Nelson, B.C.

(Wounded)

Pte. A. McCaulay, Vancouver.

Pte. S. Smith, Ladysmith.

Pte. S. Slack, Vancouver.

Pte. H. Lefevre, Kelowna.

Pte. H. R. Boardman, Cloverdale, B.C.

Pte. P. Stewart, Vancouver.

Pte. W. Cashion, Vancouver.

(Wounded)

Pte. W. Mackintosh, Victoria.

Sergt. A. A. Strange, M.M. and Bar, Vancouver.

Pte. G. G. Stewart, Pitt Meadows.

Acting-Lieut. Cpl. J. P. Johnson, Vancouver.

Lieut. W. Mackay, Prince Albert.

Major G. K. Killam, D.S.O., Winnipeg.

(Ill)

Lieut. W. J. Jarvis, St. Stephen, N.B.

Engineers

(Gassed)

Pte. T. Holmes, Vancouver.

(Wounded)

Pte. R. Strain, West Burnaby.

Artillery

(Died of Wounds)

Gnr. K. N. McRae, Vancouver.

(Wounded)

Lieut. W. E. Longworthy, Regina.

Lieut. S. G. Bacon, Halifax.

Pte. F. G. Stirling, Vancouver.

Pte. D. G. Marshall, Vancouver.

Pte. L. R. Little, New Westminster.

Pte. G. J. Evans, Vancouver.

Pte. E. J. Hickey, Victoria.

Pte. C. W. Dawson, Victoria.

Pte. A. D. Darlington, Vancouver.

Pte. V. M. Murray, New Westminster.

(Killed in Action)

Pte. A. H. Wyllie, Victoria.

Lieut. C. E. Elliott, Toronto.

Pte. A. Metcalfe, Vancouver.

Pte. A. H. Bloom, Vancouver.

Pte. G. W. Aske, Vancouver.

Pte. W. G. Cook, Marpole, B.C.

(Gassed)

Lieut. (Acting-Captain) J. R. McLean, Palmerton, Ont.

Lieut. G. A. Douglas, M.C., England.

(Wounded)

Lieut. A. Tuthill, Orillia, Ont.

Pte. G. A. D. Walker, Nelson.

Lieut. W. C. Kille, Plover, Ont.

Pte. D. G. Marshall, Vancouver.

(Discharged From Hospital)

Sergt. W. L. Gregory, Regina.

For Sale Art Store

Established 35 Years in Victoria, B.C.

Principal business Picture

Framing, Artists' Materials,

Agency for Kautman Kodak and

Supplies. Profitable business for

two partners. Reason for sale

proportionally on Military Service.

For particulars apply or write—

Jos. Sommer & Sons Ltd.

Box 491

SEEK AID TO END RUSSIAN TERROR

Duma Issues Appeal to Public Opinion of Europe—Ukraine Protests Against Inhuman Political Struggle.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—At a recent meeting of members of the Russian Duma and Russian Imperial Council at Kiev it was resolved, says a telegram from that city, to issue an appeal to the public opinion of Europe and all Governments to put an end to "the Bolshevik terror."

The Ukrainian Council, the dispatch adds, has decided to send a protest to all countries against the arrest and shooting of Ukrainian subjects in Russia and the "inhuman" form of political struggle now existing. The appeal will ask the various governments to associate themselves with the protests.

The Ukrainian Government also has decided to ask Germany to undertake the protection of Ukrainian Russia.

WAR CAMP TESTS COAL FROM RE-OPENED MINE

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 21.—The trial trip of the new steamer War Camp also served as a test for the steaming qualities of the coal from the recently reopened Harewood Mine at Nanaimo. This mine, which was originally opened many years ago by the Vancouver Coal Company, has remained idle for many years and was only reopened a short time ago by the new owners, the Canadian Western Fuel Company, which bought out the Western Fuel Company properties at Nanaimo. Between 400 and 500 men are now given employment at the mine and about 1,000 tons of coal are hoisted daily.

The War Camp proved eminently satisfactory to her builders, the engineers and the new owners, a speed of 18 knots above the specified contract speed being obtained.

Canadian Western Fuel officials state that in the new workings of the old mine they have found the best veins of steaming coal on the island.

If Your Eyes Smart

You should lose no time in coming to me for a thorough optical examination. Who knows what weakness of the optical nerves you may have developed it will take me but a few minutes to examine your eyes, and IF YOU NEED GLASSES I can provide them at a minimum expense to you.

My Correct Glasses at

\$4.50

Are Guaranteed to Suit Your Sight.

J. ROSE

(Graduate Bradley Institute)

1326 DOUGLAS STREET

Cor. Johnson St. Phone 3455

Member B. C. Optical Association

U. S. Regulations

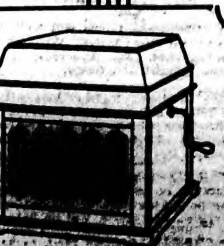
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—New editions of revised selective service regulations issued today by Provost-Marshal-General Crowder fix August 5 as the date from which draft boards shall disregard marriage of men who registered on September 12 as ground for exemption. Orders were issued today to draft boards to cease accepting cards of belated registrants on Monday. The date for the order of call drawing will be fixed by the provost-marshal-general next week.

Residing in Okanagan

VERNON, B.C., Sept. 21.—Hon. N. W. Rowell arrived in Vernon today and immediately left for his fruit farm at Okanagan, where he will quietly rest for a few days. He expects to leave for Vancouver on Tuesday or Wednesday.

What is your favorite Musical Instrument?

Hear it on the New Edison Diamond Amberola and you will then know why we say Mr. Edison's Amberola is not a talking-machine. There's a difference. Come and hear it.



Kent Edison Store

"You'll Like Our Clothes"—Rgd.

New Snappy Styles in Men's Overcoats

THE newest of the new Fall and Winter Overcoats for Men are here in selections that will meet with approval and enthusiastic welcome from the most exacting. So large is our stock of these splendid overcoats that you are bound to make a satisfactory choice, no matter what your tastes may be. There are light-weight slip-on styles; snappy, semi-fit-styles; Chesterfields; and heavy ulsters.

Men's Light Weight Overcoats in shower-proof Donegal tweeds—loose, English slip-on styles, at.....\$25

Men's Extra Fine English Slip-On Overcoats in brown herringbone and grey mixtures, leather buttons, at.....\$30

Men's Heavy Weight Overcoats in ulster and English slip-on styles; made in a splendid woolly cloth that looks warm—and is warm—at.....\$35 to \$60

Special Lines of the Famous Studd Millington Shower-proof Overcoats—made in England—at prices ranging from.....\$45 to \$60

Young Men's Coats in short, loose effects, also short semi-fitting styles; made of soft, heavy tweeds in brown and grey mixtures, at.....\$25 to \$50

The Men's Suit Section

is brimful of nobby suit styles in pure wool fabrics—stylishly cut, beautifully tailored models for men of all ages, and at all prices—ranging from \$20 to \$60.

In Women's Wear we are showing full lines of smart Furs in Muffs, Scarfs and Hudson Seal Coats; beautiful Sweater Coats and Silk Scarfs—all moderately priced, but of exceedingly high quality and new styles.

Every Dollar Spent in This Store Gives You a Chance to Win a Big Prize in Our \$500 War Bond Contest

1117 Government Street

CONNELL

1117 Government Street



Our Big Specialty

Is fine Kitchen Utensils, reliable and durable, the kind that housekeepers take a delight in using.

Zip Soap—Grey Scotch enamel. Special, each 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Double Miso Soap—In Scotch grey enamel. Special, each 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

Double Miso Soap—Round heavy grey enamel. Special, each 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

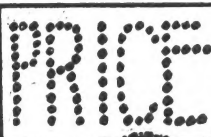
Steamers—In bright heavy tin, close fitting covers. Each 10c and 50c.

Brush Miso—Universal heavy enamel. Special, each 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c.

HALLIDAY'S

145 Yates Street Phone 585
Next Door Gordons, Limited
We sell for cash and save you money

Pyrex Pan—
Weaver.
Each 60c, 50c
and 45c.



The Price of Coal

is important, of course, but we consider quality first.

We feel sure that we can satisfy you better by giving you full weight in the

Very Best Coal

at fair prices than we could by furnishing you with inferior coal in scant measure at lower prices. Try us.

Mackay & Gillespie, Limited

Office, 738 Fort Street Phone 149-622

"SAM SCOTT SUITS BOYS"

Tweed Bloomer Suits for Big Boys

Here is a chance for the big boy who can still wear bloomer pants to buy a first-class suit of clothes at a big reduction in price. They are in good quality tweed, grey, brown and green mixture, in sizes 36, 37 and 38 only. Some have two pairs of bloomers. Regular values up to \$19.50, for

\$10.00

Mail Orders Also Filled at the Above Price

1225 **Sam Scott** 1225
Douglas St. "Boys' Clothes Specialist" Douglas St.

Baggage Transfer

We Never Close
3 Phones—2505

Victoria Baggage Co.

"Buy food with a thought of the Allies."—Canada Food Board

The Home of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

We carry in stock all the best selling numbers of this well known brand of Underwear. Having sold "Stanfield's" for several years we can with confidence recommend it to our customers for fit, durability and value.

You Can't Do Better Than Buy Underwear Now



Stanfield's Shirts and Drawers

Fine elastic rib, natural color, medium weights. Per garment, **\$2.50** and **\$1.75**

Fine elastic rib, heavier weights. Garment, **\$3.50** and **\$3.75**

Stanfield's Silk and Wool Shirts and Drawers, the finest garment they make. Each **\$3.75**

Stanfield's (Red Label) Shirts and Drawers, heavy weight and the best garment for men exposed to the weather. Each **\$3.00**

Stanfield's Union Suits

An increasing number of men find the truest underwear comfort in Union Suits. Union Suits are now scientifically made to fit the body smoothly and yet with comfort. Better try them!

Fine elastic rib, natural in color, medium weights. Per suit, **\$5.00**

Heavier Elastic Rib, natural color. Per suit, **\$7.50**

Stanfield's Silk and Wool, an exceptionally nice garment. Per suit, **\$7.50**

Red Label, the heavy garment for men exposed to the weather. Suit **\$6.00**

Fine Range of Sizes for Small, Medium and Extra Large Men

Two Union Stores for Men in British Columbia

614-616 Yates St.

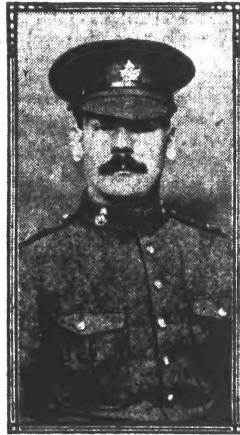
Also 125-127 Hastings W., Vancouver

WHOLESALE HOUSE IS FREED FROM BLAME

County Court Reverses Judgment of Police Magistrate Convicting F. R. Stewart & Company of Waste of Food.

Judge Lampman in the County Court on Wednesday sustained the appeal of F. R. Stewart & Company from the decision of Magistrate Jay in the Police Court on May 23, where the defendant company was fined \$100 and costs for alleged infraction of the food regulations. The case was instituted against the company on the information that about three-fourths of a ton of onions had been discarded as garbage, though said to be fit for food. The magistrate thought that even though the onions in question might have been unsalable the company should have found a way to give them away rather than waste their food value. The company contended that the produce was not fit for food and were fully justified in their action. This was borne out in the judgment of the higher court.

Little new evidence was introduced in the appeal case, though samples of the onions were offered to show that in most cases where the exterior of the vegetable seemed to be favorable, in cutting it open the centre was in a state of rotteness. The amount consisted of the dump represented the shrinkage on a car lot which had reached the defendants in bad shape. After getting in communication with the shippers an agreement was reached by the consignee that, owing to the advanced stage of the season he would stand half the shrinkage in the car. The company showed that they had attempted to get rid of the onions by giving them away, as is the practice of the firm in cases of the kind where fruit is unsalable yet partially fit for food. In the case in court the firm's opinion that the stock was unfit was upheld by Judge Lampman. The court ordered the refund of the fine imposed in the police court and the costs assessed. F. R. Stewart & Company were fully exonerated of an infraction of the food regulations.



PT. WM. MACKINTOSH
Who has recently been reported wounded in action. His wife lives at 402 Michigan Street.

FOUGHT FOUR YEARS; NOW LOSES HIS LEG

Capt. Allan Lyons, D.C.M., Refused to Leave Trench When He Believed Injury Was Only Slight.

Captain Allan (Gus) Lyons, D.C.M., who has been fighting with the 16th Battalion since it arrived on the firing line early in 1915, has lost his left leg as a result of wounds. Some time ago when he refused to leave the trenches with a broken toe, he said he would stick as long as he had feet to stand on, and he kept his word. His condition is reported to be serious.

In the early months of Canada's participation in the war "Gus" Lyons was known all down the line for his daring. Yet while he took part in all the most important actions, he escaped injury until the bombardment of the Tyne in the summer of 1916. On that occasion his life was saved by his steel helmet, which was hit in several places by shell splinters.

He left here as a private in the first draft from the 16th Battalion Highlanders only a week or two after the outbreak of war. He won promotion early, and in the Spring of 1915 he was made sergeant, and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. A few weeks later he was given a commission, and then, in June, 1916, was wounded at Tyne. In December of the same year he returned here on sick leave.

Before going overseas Capt. Lyons was a clerk in the office of Burdick Bros. and Brett, and previous to that was in the Bank of Montreal.

Model Attract Passengers
Much attention was attracted to the window of the Colonist, Circulation Department yesterday, the passers-by being halted by an exhibition of clay modelling. The specimens shown were the work of Miss Marguerite Harris, of 528 Rithet Street, and are the result of self-instruction. Miss Harris is sixteen years of age and has never taken tuition in modelling. The exhibits are made of clay taken from the Dallas Road beach, and not of any special composition.

When you think of Glasses—think of—
CLUGSTON
1241 Regal Street



PT. DONALD CAMERON
Who lost his right arm at the 2nd Depot Battalion on March 21, 1918, received a gunshot wound in the shoulder on August 1st. His brother Alex left with the 21st Battalion in the East. He is still serving. Mrs. Cameron at the present time is residing in Vancouver.

TWO LUNCHEONS ARE PLANNED FOR WEEK

Canadian Club Will Hear Hon. N. W. Rowell on Friday, and New Zealanders May Speak on Tuesday.

If all goes well, Canadian Club members will be treated to two big luncheons with big speakers this week. One luncheon is a certainty; the other is so far shrouded in doubt. Hon. Newton W. Rowell, President of the Council, wired President John Cochrane yesterday morning, cancelling his engagement with the club for Tuesday and stating that he would be pleased to address the club on Friday instead. Unexpected business will detain him a couple of days on the Mainland. Consequently, the date of the luncheon had to be changed at the last minute. It will be held on Friday at 12 o'clock noon sharp. Mr. Rowell's subject being Canada as a Pacific Power. A Review of the Siberian Situation.

It is just possible, however, that a luncheon may be held on Tuesday, although with different men as guests. If the Australian liner Niagara is delayed in leaving Vancouver, Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Financial Minister of New Zealand, will be able to spend Tuesday in Victoria. If that is the case, a luncheon will be put on at which the two statesmen from the Southern Dominion will be the speakers. The Niagara's sailing time as at present scheduled is tomorrow night. A twenty-four hour delay, which is thought to be not improbable, would make Tuesday's luncheon a certainty.

COUNCIL TO RECEIVE NEW ASSESSMENT ROLL

The City Council will formally receive the new assessment roll for Victoria at its meeting tomorrow night. The papers have now been signed by the three members of the Assessment Commission—Mr. A. M. Bannerman, Mr. Arthur Wolfenden and Mr. Arthur Cole—and now await only the Council's ratification.

A reduction of about three millions has been effected by the commission.



NAPPER ROBERT J. MOWAT
of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 5th Battalion Railway Troops, B.E.F., who left here for England on March 5, 1916, and is still in France, doing his bit in recent letters received here by his wife, who lives at 422 Admiral Road, Douglas, Manx. He is in excellent health and has had the good fortune never to suffer a scratch, although he has been in all the heavy fighting of the last twelve months.

last year's roll being about \$48,000,000, while the new one brings the total to \$45,000,000. As a result of this reduction, the new rate will probably be fixed at 25 mills, as against 21 1/2 last year.

PT. HAMPTON KILLED

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. R. Hampton, of 1553 Hillside Avenue, of the death in action, on September 2, of their eldest son, Pte. Hugh T. Hampton, aged 19 years. He enlisted at the age of 16 with the 50th Gordon, and did guard duty at their outside posts till the Gordons Overseas Company was formed, with which he left under Lieut. Heath on May 18, 1917. He was a native son and educated at the North Ward and George Jay schools. He leaves to mourn his loss, besides his parents, two sisters.

Dr. H. S. Beland, M.P., who has been the guest of His Grace Archbishop Mathieu in Regina for a short time, has left for the East. His daughter will be married in a few days to a nephew of Archbishop Mathieu, Mr. Victor Mathieu, R.N. Joseph's Parish, Bance County, Quebec.

Airplane Deaths
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents at army aviation fields during the week ended September 14 are reported in a War Department summary.

SAYS CLOTHING PRICES ARE GOING SKYWARD

Mr. George Straith, Back From Buying Trip, Claims There Is Increase of 30 per Cent in Woollen Goods.

Stoppage of importation from Great Britain, coupled with the heavy enlistments in the United States, is having the effect of sending clothing prices sky-high all over this continent, according to Mr. George Straith, who has just returned from an extensive tour in the East. He was gone five weeks and during that time visited nearly all the big centres—New York, Chicago and Toronto among them. He incidentally witnessed one of the world series baseball games.

"Prices of woollen goods have gone up at least 30 per cent," said Mr. Straith last night. "There is no prospect of an early steadying of the market either, and even in the highest grades the increase is just as noticeable. A suit of clothes now valued at, say, \$40 will soon cost \$60, according to the present indications."

"Mr. Straith pointed to one illustration of the way prices have been advancing. In a Toronto wholesale house he noticed a piece of goods that seemed of a familiar color and texture. He was told that the wholesale price of this material was \$26. The very same stock was purchased last Spring by Mr. Straith at \$15. "It can say without prejudice that clothing out here on the Coast costs no more than it does in the East," was Mr. Straith's assurance. "And as far as general business goes, the centre of activity appears to have moved westward."

COMMENCEMENT AT SOUTH PARK SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held at the South Park School yesterday morning, pupils and parents being present. Various presentations were made, the proceedings being



MRS. BOUGHTON
Who has been nominated for the office of president of the Great War Next-of-Kin Association. She is the wife of O. W. Boughton, who went overseas with the 30th Battalion in February, 1915, and has been there since. Mrs. Boughton will hold a meeting in the Y.W.C.A. on Monday, Sept. 23, 2 p.m., at which Mrs. Boughton will speak of the benefit this association should be to its members. All members of the Next-of-Kin Association cordially invited.

interspersed with choruses by the school.

The Governor-General's bronze medal was presented to Miss Marjorie Locke by Mr. May, Trustee. Mrs. Frank Andrews presented the High School entrance certificates to the girls, while a. Mr. Superintendent of public schools, gave out the certificates to the boys.

The winners in the cadet sports held on May 1st were given their prizes by Mr. Paul, Guy Waddington being winner in the 100-yard dash and George Mount coming second in the obstacle race.

The presentation of Dominion Marksmen Medals to George Grossman and Stanley Patrick was made by the Hon. A. de B. Esch. These bronze pins are given to any member of the club who hands in ten targets with a score of 50 or more points each out of a possible 70 points, the range being 25 yards and the target a one-inch bulls-eye.

The winners are now permitted to shoot for a silver pin, which will be given when they hand in 10 targets each with a score of 58 points or over.

The South Park School has now won the Governor-General's bronze medal three times in succession. At the request of Mrs. Andrews and under her direction the school saluted the flag.

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I got up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feed my children. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. Anna Matthews, 26 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from backache, headache, nervousness, and other ailments, should not fail to try this root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Last Word

In Phonographs Is the **Sonora** CLEAR AS A BELL

Don't be misled by loud talk or vain protestations. If you are contemplating the purchase of a phonograph, do your own investigating. All we ask is that you listen to the wonderful Sonora before making a final purchase, and let this marvelous instrument itself convince you of its superiority in tone, construction and design. It won the highest award at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

Sonora tone is as brilliant as the sparkle of gems and as sweet as the old love song—as clear as the Sabbath church bells' chimes and as true as the ring of a gong.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 Government Street and 607 View Street
In the New Spencer Bldg. Also at Vancouver

Our Cake Counter

will supply you with many kinds of table delicacies—such as Pies, Cakes, Buns, and English Tea Cakes. They will cost you less than if you made them yourself. Try some tomorrow, you will like them.

The Yorkshire Bakery

New Address 641—Yates Street—641 King Edward Street
(Opposite Our Old Stand)

A Clean-Cut Saving on Your Suit Money

We've often said that men and women can save more suit money here than anywhere. Let us prove it to you. Come in and be measured today. See the new Winter English goods in serges, tweeds and worsteds.

NOTE THE PRICE..... **\$27.50**

CHARLIE HOPE

1434 Government Street Phone 2689

Are You Moving?

Phone 497
Safety Storage and Warehousing Co., Ltd.

We pack china, crate furniture; largest moving vans in city.

MACHINERY For Sale

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Sawmill and Logging Plant

Including Boilers, Engine Pumps, Planers, Edgers, Resaws, Carriage Saws, Shuffling, Pulleys, Locomotive Cars, Donkeys, Blocks, Cable, etc.

All ready for shipment on E. & N. Railway at Westholme, B.C. Apply:

C. W. BUCKNER
Westholme, B.C.
Phone and telegraph connections.

THOMSON'S FUNERAL CHAPEL

827 Pandora Avenue
Phone 408 Day or Night

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of John Henry White will take place on Monday from the B. C. Funeral Chapel at 3 p.m., proceeding to Christ Church Cathedral, where service will be conducted at 3:15 by the Rev. Wm. Boyd. Interment will take place in Ross Bay Cemetery.

The remains of Patrick Trainer will be laid to rest on Monday afternoon. Service will be held at the B. C. Funeral Chapel at 1:45 p.m., the Rev. A. de B. Owen officiating. Interment will be made in Ross Bay Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. J. H. King took place from the family residence, 1221 Caedonia Avenue, Thursday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Arthur de B. Owen and Rev. William Stevenson. The hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were sung. Messrs. Henry Moss, Arthur Longfield, J. C. McIntosh, John McKenzie, F. Van Sant and V. H. Hannard were pallbearers. Interment was made in Ross Bay cemetery.

JAMES ISLAND SOCCER WON BY FRAGMENTS

The soccer match between the James Island team and the Fragments from France which was played at James Island yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the returned soldiers, 5-4. The play being more strongly contested than the soccer world's famous. The Fragments were the only team who were up to the standard of the game while the James Island team played with more than the usual vigor. The Fragments were a strong body, having several excellent players who only needed to get to the point of attack to score. The James Island team, however, were not so strong, and were only able to score by a lucky shot.

SANDS

Furnishing Co., Ltd.
Licensed Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Competent lady in attendance. Authorized Naval and Military Contractors.
Phone 3906, 1612 Quadra St.

ing covered out with a shroud, which is a very old custom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The funeral of the American and Canadian Commission for Greece has been postponed. It was announced today that the commission, headed by Frank B. Rowland, of the American Embassy, will leave for Athens.

WEDDINGS

PHONE 1901

Fit-Rite Clothes—All Wool

Quality all the way through. Nothing but the finest of materials goes into these suits. Even the man who does not know clothes technically is bound to notice the beautiful finish and wonderful workmanship. Fit-Rite Suits have the elegance demanded in style for day or evening service. Our Fall styles are awaiting you.

Lightweight Overcoats for Early Fall

We have just received a shipment of real nice imported tweeds, the cloths are of a rough nature with beautiful shadings—something real new. They are made with raglan or set-in sleeve. Ask to see them. Price.... \$25.00

Splendid Suits at \$15.00

In our Yates Street window we have displayed some very fine business suits; the patterns are neat and the cloths a good weight. They are well finished. Specially marked \$15.00

Big Range of Men's Suits at \$25.00

100 Men's New Fall Suits in tweeds and worsteds. Hand tailored; fancy browns, greys and mixtures; neat patterns; two and three-button models. Finished to your order at \$25.00

100 Dozen of New Fall Shirts, \$1.50 Up

100 dozen of New Fall Shirts in neat or elaborate patterns. Assorted sleeve lengths, good weight materials. Specially priced at \$1.50, \$2.00 and.... \$2.50

New Fall Hats Moderately Priced

In the last few days we have opened up fifty dozen new Hats, featuring the latest shapes and shades. You can get a Hat here to match any suit. Prices, \$5.00, \$6.00 and.... \$7.00

Tweed Raincoats With Rubber Linings

Complete stock of Tweed Coats, with rubber linings. This make a good serviceable garment for the Coast, as you get a dress coat, also a raincoat, and the patterns are very striking. See the lines we \$40.00 show at \$25.00, \$30.00 and....

RICHARDSON & STEPHENS

Watch Our Windows

FIT-RITE

Government and Yates



Y.M.C.A. CONCERT AT JAMES ISLAND

Party Under Direction of Secretary Estabrook, With Moving Picture Machine, Supplies Pleasing Entertainment

A very successful concert was given on Friday evening at James Island by the military service committee of the Y. M. C. A. in line with their general social programme. The entertainment was arranged especially in the interest of the returned men, of whom there are about 70 residing in that locality.

The party under the direction of Secretary H. G. Estabrook with the moving picture machine motored out to Seamount, where they were met and taken across in a launch to the island.

A somewhat lengthy and very enjoyable programme was rendered. The five-reel Metro film drama, "My Madonna," with Madame Petrova in the title role, was much appreciated. The lengthy parts of the programme were delightfully provided by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollins in a most mirth-provoking sketch entitled "The Hen-Pecked Husband," or "The Egg."

Two recitations by Mr. Hollins in the same happy vein kept the audience rocking with laughter for some time after the modest performer had, in a quite unexpected manner, effaced himself from the stage.

Several numbers by the clever child entertainers, Masters Leonard and Albert Acres, the former in clog-dancing and the latter playing the bones, added much to the success of the evening.

The spirited and popular music furnished by a local musician during the showing of the pictures was enjoyed by every one.

Secretary's Address

Secretary Estabrook in the course of a few remarks during the evening said that he hoped in response to a general request to arrange for a regular evening's entertainment at this place. The rapid growth of this branch of the military Y. M. C. A. within the area is making pretty full demand upon both time and equipment of the organization at present. Mr. Estabrook was warmly endorsed in expressing his thanks to audience and promoters by the other visitors, among whom was Captain Martin, military chaplain for Victoria district. Everyone greatly appreciated the cordial reception upon arrival and the generous hospitality throughout, which made the trip so pleasant.

SOCCER FIXTURE CARD HAS BEEN COMPLETED

Nine Teams Are on Schedule With a Bye Each Week—First Game Next Saturday.

The following is the schedule which will govern league soccer in Victoria district until the end of November.

September 28—
Foundation vs. Victoria West.
James Island vs. Garrison.
Navy vs. Willows.
Yarrowa vs. Fragments.
Cruisers, a bye.

October 5—
Victoria West vs. Yarrowa.
James Island vs. Navy.
Garrison vs. Foundation.
Fragments vs. Willows.
Cruisers, a bye.

October 12—
Willows vs. Victoria West.
Cruisers vs. Navy.
James Island vs. Foundation.
Fragments vs. Garrison.
Yarrowa, a bye.

October 19—
Victoria West vs. Garrison.
James Island vs. Fragments.
Navy vs. Yarrowa.
Foundation vs. Cruisers.
Willows, a bye.

October 26—
James Island vs. Victoria West.
Fragments vs. Foundation.
Garrison vs. Willows.
Yarrowa vs. Cruisers.
Navy, a bye.

November 2—
James Island vs. Yarrowa.
Victoria West vs. Fragments.
Navy vs. Garrison.
Willows vs. Cruisers.
Foundation, a bye.

November 9—
Willows vs. James Island.
Fragments vs. Navy.
Yarrowa vs. Foundation.
Cruisers vs. Victoria West.
Garrison, a bye.

November 16—
Cruisers vs. James Island.
Victoria West vs. Navy.
Garrison vs. Yarrowa.
Foundation vs. Willows.
Fragments, a bye.

November 23—
Fragments vs. Cruisers.
Navy vs. Foundation.
Yarrowa vs. Willows.
Garrison vs. Victoria West.
James Island, a bye.

PREMIER PLACES ARE TAKEN BY CHICAGO

Representatives at Great Lakes Track Meet Win Senior Championships by Handy Margin.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Sept. 21.—Piling up a total of 49 points, the Chicago Athletic Association team bagged the senior championships of the National A. U. outdoor track and field games decided at the Great Lakes naval training station athletic field this afternoon. The colors of the Great Lakes scored 49 points for second place. The Illinois A. C. landed third place with 25 points. The Pelham Bay naval station was fourth with 11 points and the Royal Air Force, of Toronto, fifth with 9 points.

Charles Pores, of Pelham Bay, lowed the national record for the 200-yard mile run held by himself, covering the distance in 24:34 4-5. The former record was 25:22 1-5, which Pores made last year while a member of the Millrose A. C., of New York.

Basketball Meeting
A meeting of the Sunday School Basketball League will be held next Monday, 23rd inst., at the Y.M.C.A., at 8 p.m. promptly. Important business. Representatives of the various Sunday schools are requested to attend.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 21.—Battling Ortaga, of San Francisco, won a decisive victory over Mikey King, after 30 grueling rounds fought at Deer Lodge tonight. The contest was staged before a private athletic club and the proceeds were contributed to the Red Cross. About 1,000 club members witnessed the contest.

THOUSAND FANS SEE MICKEY KING BEATEN
Twenty Fast Rounds at Butte, Mont. End With Victory for Battling Ortaga.

THOUSAND FANS SEE MICKEY KING BEATEN
Twenty Fast Rounds at Butte, Mont. End With Victory for Battling Ortaga.

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CHESS COLUMN

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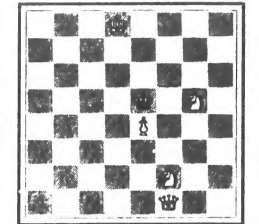
To Correspondents:
All communications to be addressed to Chess Editor, Colonist, Victoria, B.C.

On account of a temporary absence from Victoria, to be continued throughout the Winter, the chess column will be conducted from a distance, and a matter of some weeks will elapse before correspondents will receive replies and solutions to problems. Attention is drawn to the chess editor's change of address as above, it being necessary to send communications to The Colonist office, from where same will be forwarded. The chess editor ventures to hope that his readers will continue to find as much pleasure and recreation in the column as he does.

We have pleasure in submitting below a further problem by Mr. W. S. Waterman, furnished through the kindness of Mr. Stasch Mikotowski.

Problem No. 126

Black—1 piece



White—5 pieces
White mates in three moves

The following brevity, although played many years ago, will bear repetition; the Queen sacrifice is a gem.

Philidore's Defence
White: Schuder
1. P-K 4
2. N-K B 3
3. P-Q B 3
4. B-Q B 4
5. P-Q 4
6. P x P
7. P x N
8. P x P
9. P-K B 4
10. B-K 3
11. N-Q 2
12. Q-K B 3
13. O-O-O
14. B x Q P
15. P x Q
Black: Boden
1. P-K 4
2. P-Q 3
3. P-K B 4
4. N-K B 3
5. P x K P
6. P x N
7. Q x P
8. N-Q B 3
9. B-Q 3
10. O-O-O
11. R-K
12. B-K B 4
13. P-Q 4
14. Q x Q B P
15. B-R 6 mate

We are pleased to announce that we are now in receipt of additional chess type, and, as intended in a former issue, end game studies will be a feature of the column, commencing with our next issue.

MINEFIELD BARRAGE

Defeating the Enemy Submarine.

We saw the other week that we could not blockade the German ports by minefields so long as there is a German fleet in existence, writes Mr. Arthur Pollen in the London Daily Chronicle. If we use mines and he goes on it must be further afield. Now we know that minefields have been laid. Our Government has warned navigators to avoid three areas: one of about 2,000 square miles, from the Flemish coast to the mouth of the Thames; another, three or four times this size, off the Danish coast and stretching into the Kattegat; a third, ten times the size of the first, stretching from Norway to within 20 or 30 miles of Scotland. Few understand how such vast minefields can be made, or exactly what their value is. A submarine, they say, can slip through a space 50 feet wide and between two levels 40 feet apart. To make a minefield impenetrable to submarines, then, you would want mines at the rate of 10 to the mile laterally, and at every 40 feet level till you got as low as a submarine could dive. If we take 250 feet as the lowest, then six layers, if not seven, would be wanted. Now all the North Sea from Norway to Scotland is deeper than 300 feet. To make a single barrier, then, 150 miles long we should want 150 multiplied by seven, or 840 mines to the mile, or more than 200,000 mines for one section of this barrier alone.

Cost of a Minefield

Now, mines are not cheap. They may cost anything from \$100 to \$200 apiece without explosive, and T.N.T. and gunpowder are pretty expensive nowadays. Fifty million sterling would go in a single unit of a single minefield at this rate. But in war we ignore cost. Yes; but we cannot ignore war and the time it takes. The first thing, then, that bothers the lay reader is that it is quite impossible to make the minefields at all. The second is that, when you do make a minefield, you have to tell all the world where it is. You are bound to do this by the conventions which war who are parties to them, consider binding. Well, if we warn all the world, the enemy submarines will keep out of the minefields, and then what is the use?

The truth of the matter is that there is no pretence made that, once a minefield is proclaimed, every part of it is always impenetrable. What is meant is that any part of it may at any time be dangerous. No minefield and no part of a minefield is strewn so thickly that no submarine can possibly slip through. The area has to be large, generally because when fields are established on open

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ate levels, they must be a considerable distance apart. The mine-layers must have plenty of room for travelling about and looking after their mines, and replacing those which break away and are lost. It is their secret what parts of the field are safe and what are unsafe. The number of mines used, then, are nothing like so fabulous as the too logical layman has supposed.

Next, the purpose of the minefield is not defeated if the enemy avoids it because its purpose is not merely to trap him, it is to divert him. The threat of mines limits his freedom of action, just as the threat of the torpedoes in battle may force big ships to manoeuvre to get out of their way. If no submarine can get either from the German harbours, from Zeebrugge or from Ostend into the Channel, and are compelled to seek row passage off the British coast, the task of watching their passage is very much simplified. If the German pirates are cut off from sneaking up the North Sea by way of Denmark and Norway, and are compelled to come ashore to our coasts if they wish to go round Scotland to the Atlantic, then the job of listening for them, tracing them, and depth-charging them is made much simpler. Let us start, then, with the proposition that the minefield is intended to facilitate all the other methods of dealing with the submarine.

Distant and Blockading Minefields
It is in the great distinction between the distant minefield and the blockading minefield, that the first is neither an absolute barrier nor a complete barrier, that is from shore to shore, and so in of a different character altogether from that which might be laid round the German harbours if the Germans had no means of preventing the operations.

The use of mines is not limited to placing them in proclaimed minefields. You are bound to proclaim only the fields where mines can be encountered by surface ships. Now no ships draw more than forty feet. And all the bigger submarines when their periscopes are showing on the surface have their keels nearly at this depth under water. If your mines are of such as by international agreement they are bound to be, then they would be perfectly safe as long as they are anchored deeper in the water than the surface ships can reach, because they can only explode when they are struck by a ship's keel or bottom. And they will also be perfectly safe if they break their moorings and rise to the surface, because they can be fired, not by a blow at any point, but only by one delivered at some portion of the mine which operates the firing mechanism, and this mechanism is disconnected the moment the pull of the mooring rope is removed. Thus whole areas of sea can be mined beneath the surface against submarines, which areas will be quite safe for surface ships. Now if these areas are made so narrow that the submarine cannot come to the surface itself, then it can be driven down, before it will surface and be safe. That it has this good side to it, that when its value is lost, the effect will be certainly no greater and may be complete. And certain things will follow from this.

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—The Nanaimo Tennis Club defeated the Lower Club, of Vancouver, here today by 5-0 games to 2-1. The tournament included men's doubles, ladies' doubles and mixed doubles.

COUGHLANS WERE TOO STRONG FOR LOCALS

Lacrosse Match at Royal Athletic Park Went to Visitors After They Ran Local Men Off Their Feet.

The lacrosse match played at the Royal Athletic Park yesterday afternoon was easily won by Coughlans, "World's Amateur Champions," by a score of 10 to 2. During the first quarter it appeared as if Victoria would be able to more than hold their own, as the play was very even. Victoria scored the first goal on a shot by Hancock, which was quickly followed by Vancouver putting in two goals within a few minutes. During the remaining quarters of the game Coughlans rapidly increased their lead owing to their excellent condition, the local veterans not being able to keep up the pace. For Vancouver, Davis in goal, Mowat, Gillanders and Peterson, on the defence, McGregor, Shillingford and Caldwell, on the home, were the outstanding players. For the local team Clegg, Mason and Taylor, on the defence, and White, Baker and McInnes, on the home, made the best showing.

ACKROYD COMPILES CENTURY AT JUBILEE

Incogs' Defeat Five C's Cricketers in Interesting Game—Winners Declared on Five Wickets.

Owing to the fine work of Ackroyd the Incogs cricketers yesterday defeated the Five C's on the Jubilee Hospital grounds and thereby gained the right to participate in next week's contest for second position in the Virtue Cup contest. The Incogs were the first to bat, and Sparks and Ackroyd went in to break the bowling, the former being retired when he had compiled 22, while Ackroyd carried his bat through for 101, when the innings was declared closed with a score of 192 for five wickets. The Five C's had poor luck with their first two men, who were both put out before ten runs had been scored. The high man for the team was Freeman, who put up a fine 49 before being caught out. The score was:

Incogs.			
Sparks b Lea	23		
Ackroyd not out	101		
Allen lbw, b Tucker	0		
Newman lbw, b Payne	11		
Lifton c Tucker b Freeman	25		
Hewett b Freeman	0		
Lewin not out	9		
Extras	12		
Total	192		

Five C's			
Edwards b Tracey	0		
Shipway b Sparks	1		
Tucker st Ackroyd b Tracey	22		
May c Allen b Sparks	7		
Lea c Lewin b Sparks	4		
Freeman c Newman b Allen	49		
Quinton c Ackroyd b Tracey	0		
Payne c Sparks b Allen	13		
Gilham b Tracey	7		
Bradford not out	9		
Extras	4		
Total	115		

Bowling Analysis					
Incogs	O.	R.	W.		
Edwards	3	22	0		
May	3	17	0		
Tucker	8	38	1		
Lea	8	27	1		
Payne	6	24	1		
Quinton	2	11	0		
Freeman	4	23	2		
Five C's					
Tracey	9	64	4		
Sparks	6	29	3		
Allen	2	8	2		

TIGHT GAME SEEN AT WORK POINT GROUNDS

The Yarrowa football team were the guests of the Garrison yesterday at Work Point grounds for a friendly game, and after the contest had been hardly pressed for the full time Referee Willicy called the game with the score 0-0. The Yarrowa showed great improvement over the form displayed by them last week, and the speedy, energetic work of both teams drew applause from the sidelines as the men walked off the field.

The teams were: Yarrowa—Dunn; Bell and Ord; Parker, Thackeray and O'Connell; Roberts, Fulton, Roe, Baker and McIlroy.
Garrison—Jellman; Connors and Pigott; McKay, Heastard and Meher; Gibson, Robbins, Lloyd, Pullman and Turner.

The ladies' baseball team of the V. I. A. A. won a decisive victory over the returned officers of the Irving House Hospital, when they rolled up a score of 16-1 in five innings. The ladies had the aid of an expert battery in two camouflaged uniforms, while the officers lacked three of their best players who have gone to the United States.

ERROR TIES SCORE IN BEACON HILL CRICKET

Victorias Declare When Sixth Wicket Falls Under Impression Game Is Won—Unusual Situation Results.

The haste with which the Victorias declared their second innings in the cricket match with the Congos yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill is liable to cause a replay, for the game as it stands is officially a draw, with 153 runs aside. At the end of the first innings the Congos were well ahead on a poorly fielded game with a score of 88 to 69, but the best they were able to add in the second session was 55, whereas the Victorias came to bat with instructions to hit everything and make the most of the demoralization which seemed to have set in among the Congos. As a result they rapidly compiled 88 for six wickets, and then declared, under the impression that they had won the match with a margin of one run.

After the teams had left the field the scores were totalled and the error was discovered, and the question whether it is permissible for the Congos to give the game to the Victorias or whether it should be replayed.

The score:
Congregational—1st Innings
A. Booth b Verrall..... 16
T. H. Worthington c Wright b Matson..... 8
J. Collett c Matson b Verrall..... 12
R. J. Ferris b Verrall..... 1
E. R. Lock b Matson..... 1
H. Mayne b Matson..... 0
W. Speak c Ives b Verrall..... 2
G. Austin c Goward b Matson..... 2
G. Silburn b Matson..... 2
W. Moss not out..... 2
H. Moulton run out..... 7
Extras..... 11
Total..... 88

Congregational—2nd Innings
A. Booth run out..... 19
T. H. Worthington hit wkt. b Verrall..... 13
J. Collett c Foulds b York..... 1
R. J. Ferris c Mitchell b Goward..... 2
E. R. Lock b Goward..... 0
T. H. Mayne b York..... 3
W. Speak c McBride b York..... 2
G. Austin b Goward..... 8
G. Silburn b Goward..... 0
G. Silburn b Goward..... 0
Total..... 68

W. Moss c York b Goward.....			
H. Moulton not out.....	0		
Extras.....	13		
Total.....	65		
Victoria—1st Innings			
Roberson b Speak.....	3		
Verrall b Mayne.....	20		
York b Speak.....	3		
Goward c Mayne b Speak.....	13		
Mitchell st Austin b Lock.....	4		
Matson c Collett b Speak.....	4		
Wright b Speak.....	4		
Foulds c Mayne b Speak.....	2		
McGhie b Speak.....	1		
Ivel not out.....	1		
Hole b Speak.....	0		
Extras.....	11		
Total.....	69		

Victoria—2nd Innings			
Roberson b Mayne.....	7		
Verrall c Worthington b Mayne.....	15		
York st Austin b Speak.....	28		
Verrall c Matson.....	12		
Matson b Collett.....	10		
Wright not out.....	10		
Ivel b Speak.....	2		
Hole b Speak.....	0		
Extras.....	4		
Total (for 6 wickets).....	84		

Bowling Analysis					

FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE



Lieut. Lambert Good (left) and Lieut. Richard Good (right) who are now serving in the C. E. F. in France. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Good, of Nanaimo, and left shortly after the outbreak of the war as privates.

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KEEPING GREEN GRAVES OF CANADIAN DEAD

"Mothers of France" Will Undertake to Look After Last Resting Places of Boys Who Have "Gone West."

There has been formed in Paris a national association known as "L'Idée Française à l'Etranger." At its head is President Poincaré of the French Republic. Its purpose is to "receive as sons the soldiers from Allied nations, and to make them feel at home." It is doing a noble work.

The association is extending the scope of its loving endeavor. There has been formed in connection with it a "comité des dames," numbering among its members hundreds of the most prominent mothers of France. These women have undertaken the preservation and care of the graves of Canadian and United States soldiers who have fallen in France. Those who have visited the soldiers' cemeteries behind the battlefields know how lovingly and reverently these women are carrying out their mission. A garden of bloom is the resting place of heroic young Canadians who fell at Festubert, tended and cared for by mothers.

The Toronto Globe has received from Paris a copy of the letter these French mothers are addressing to Canadian and United States mothers. It is addressed "Aux Mères Américaines," and is accompanied by the request that its message be communicated through these columns to mothers whose boys sleep over yonder. It desires American mothers, in Canada and in the United States, to know that the place where their boys, "who have died so gloriously fighting as heroic comrades to our dear boys in the struggle for freedom and justice," sleep in hallowed ground, and, wherever possible, is marked, and guarded, and cared for with all the sympathetic love of "mothers who suffer with you."

The letter concludes: "Mères Américaines, chères sœurs de douleur, venez à nous. 'Il y a la pour les mères Françaises, un devoir de gratitude qu'elles assument d'un cœur reconnaissant.

ISOLATED BACILLUS

Moses Tran Clegg, Noted Bacteriologist and Investigator of Leprosy, Dead at Honolulu

Moses Tran Clegg, noted as a bacteriologist through his research work in leprosy, died in Honolulu last week after a long illness.

Mr. Clegg began his study of leprosy when he was assistant director of the Bureau of Science in the Philippines in 1903. In 1909 he succeeded in isolating and propagating the leprosy bacillus, an accomplishment which won him instant recognition in the medical world and which revolutionized later research work. He was an acknowledged authority on the treatment of leprosy.

His work in the Philippines brought him to Honolulu for service in the leprosy hospital there, where he was located for five years, leaving in 1915 in answer to a call from the United States Public Health Service. He spent some time in the study of the bubonic plague, and was in San Francisco and New Orleans for brief periods. He served the Port of New York as laboratory director for 18 months, returning to Honolulu early this year to become superintendent of Queen's Hospital.

While in New York he took part in the campaign against infantile paralysis, then sweeping the Eastern States.

Mr. Clegg was born at Red Bluff, Ark., in 1874, and was educated at the University of Arkansas.



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TEN DROWN TRYING TO SAVE STEAMER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Ten enlisted men of the crew of the coast guard cutter *Benson* lost their lives on September 16 while attempting in a heavy sea to save the British steamer *Wellington*, which had been put in a sinking condition by an enemy torpedo, the Navy Department was informed tonight by Admiral Sims.

Major Beanevelt Promoted
NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Major Theodore Beanevelt, Jr., has been promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, according to a cable message received by his father today.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE MAKING PROGRESS



The area where the Allies are pushing back the Bulgars runs Eastward from Monastir to a point near the Bulgarian frontier.

WILL ASK UP-ISLAND CITIES TO SUBSCRIBE

Distribution of Financial Responsibility Will Be Sought at Meeting of Development Association This Week.

Steps towards the reorganization of the Victoria and Island Development Association following the resignation of Commissioner Charles L. Armstrong will be taken at a meeting Friday morning. Members of the executive, retail merchants, hotel men and other interested parties will be in attendance.

As pointed out in The Colonist yesterday the merchants and hotel men, who are conceded to derive more benefit from the work of the association than the general public, will probably be asked to subscribe to a larger extent than in the past to the maintenance fund. At present the support comes from the city's general revenue.

It is also stated that the up-island cities will also be asked to make contributions to the fund, as it is recognized that they also get their share of benefit from the publicity that is given by the Victoria and Island Development Association. As a result of the association's consistent advertising campaign, the tourist business has been heavily increased during the past few years, and the result of this business has not only been felt in Victoria, but in Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Duncan, Alberni and Port Alberni, Cumberland, Courtenay and practically every other centre that is linked up with the main highways. It is felt that in the reorganization of the association a special effort should be made to distribute the financial responsibility wherever the benefits of the association are felt.

CHEW DYE'S STRATEGY

His Method of Felling Would-Be Robber Followed Approved Anti-Submarine Tactics.

Chew Dye's cries attracted the attention of passers-by and saved his wallet last night when, according to his own story to the police, he was held up at the point of a revolver at the corner of Burdett Avenue and Vancouver Street by an unknown, who demanded his money. The would-be hold-up man became afraid when he heard someone approaching, in jumping over a nearby fence disappeared in the darkness. When the police, who had been

summoned, arrived, Chew Dye was awaiting for them to tell just how it all happened.

"He say, 'Don't you say nothing,'" panted the startled Celestial, as he explained the attack. "I say, 'what for, I and I and I, die way and dat like die,'" and he suited the action to the word, first running a short distance in one direction and then shooting off at a tangent, his method of dodging the shot which he momentarily expected from the gun of the highwayman having, apparently, resembled the tactics of a hunted merchantman zig-zagging through the submarine zone.

"He no hit me," concluded Chew Dye, with a decided amount of relief in his voice. Beyond stating that the man wielding the gun was short and dressed in dark clothes, Chew Dye was quite hazy in his recollection of the appearance of his assailant.

COMMUNITY SING FOR COMING FAIR

At a meeting of the Community Sing Executive on Friday afternoon the details and programme were arranged for the Community Sing to be held at the Home Products Fair on the night of the opening day.

Mr. Frank Sehl will conduct the Sing as usual and the 5th Regiment Orchestra will accompany the singers. This part of the Fair entertainment will be held from 8.30 to 9 on the night of Monday, Sept. 30, and the Victoria public will be on the spot with willing voices as they have been in the past. The bachelors in passing away, and folks are no longer ashamed to let their neighbors see or hear them sing.

The words of the songs on the programme will be printed on a printing

press which will be running in the Fair building, and everyone will be provided with an antidote for that well-known but no longer allowable excuse, "I would, but I don't know the words."

A solo will be contributed by a well-known vocalist, and the programme for the Sing is as follows:

1. "O Canada."
2. Chorus Song.
3. "Old Kentucky Home."
4. "Over There."
5. Vocal Solo.
6. "The Old Grey Bonnet."
7. "The Long, Long Trail."
8. "Sing, Sing, Why Shouldn't We Sing?"
9. "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall."
10. "Rule Britannia."

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deficiencies will prove her final undoing. There is nothing she can say, no pledge to which she can put her signature, that will satisfy the honorable nations of the earth. They are compelled to fight against her until she is no longer capable through other broken promises of menacing the peace and freedom of the world.—Providence Journal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Count Yoshii Considers Compact Necessary to Secure Enduring Peace.

SEATTLE, Sept. 21.—"Sacrifice of life made in this war is useless unless enduring peace after the conflict is over is assured by a league of nations. Commercial understanding among the Allies should exist before the war is ended."

This was the statement of Count K. Yoshii, member of the Japanese House of Peers, who was here last evening.

Count Yoshii is enroute from London where he attended the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference.

AMERICANS BUSY AT ARCHANGEL

ARCHANGEL, Russia, Sept. 21.—The American Army contingent in northern Russia already has played an important role. Its uniform is familiar everywhere from Archangel to the front. The engineers are busily engaged in constructing roads and other detail

work, while the other troops and sailors are carrying out their respective duties. Many of the men have been disinclined to come to Russia, fearing there would be no excitement as compared with that in France. Their tune now is a changed one.

Besides having their military duties to perform the Americans are at hard sanitary work in scrubbing down the quarters formerly occupied by the Bolsheviks and digging drainage ditches. Recently, owing to a political dispute the street car system in Archangel was brought to a standstill. A squad of determined motormen immediately took charge of the situation and now the dinky little cars are running through the streets of the city in true American style.

BAKU IN FLAMES

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—Explosions are occurring in Baku and the town is afire, according to a Moscow telegram to the Russian Embassy in Berlin which is printed in Vorwarts, British and Allied troops recently evacuated Baku and the town was occupied by the Turks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Government purchase of a dry dock now being built by the State of Massachusetts at Boston is proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Pagett of the House Naval Committee at the request of the Navy Department. The bill would appropriate \$4,550,000 for the purpose.



Food License
No. 5-1061

FRESH! To the Very Last Slice

WARM weather and dry, crumbling bread. Annoying, isn't it? And wasteful besides. Much more economical to be sure; conserving the food supply and pleasing your palate, to serve on your table a bread that retains its natural freshness to the very last slice.

KNOW-WHITE, Shelly, golden-crowned 4-X BREAD will do this for you today, tomorrow and every day. You'll know it by its great elasticity of body; its good, old-fashioned, home-baked flavor; and its hot-weather staling quality. Try a loaf; notice how long it holds its natural moisture.

Shelly Bros. Limited

Phone 444



SAVE SUGAR BY USING GLUCOSE

Corn Syrup is Wholesome Substitute Which Can Be Used by Housekeepers for Sweetening Purposes.

Glucose is a wholesome food product which has come on the market recently and at the present time, when conservation of sugar is necessary, Canadian women ought to be more familiar with the many kitchen uses which can be made of it, with satisfactory results, says the Canada Food Board. Commercial glucose has long been used with cane sugar in the manufacture of confectionery. The large jam manufacturers, too, have used glucose regularly, some of them employing it, along with cane sugar, to the extent of 15 per cent. But, so far, it has been little utilized for domestic purposes in Canada, chiefly because it has not been obtainable on a small scale in small packages. It can be bought at all grocery stores, however, in the form of corn syrup put up in tins. Although sold under various names, pure syrup is chiefly glucose, mixed with enough sugar or molasses to give it the desired degree of sweetness and flavor. This is perhaps the most convenient and satisfactory form in which glucose is handled for general household purposes. After a little experience, however, it may be found slightly cheaper to purchase glucose in five-pound lots and to make a syrup at home by adding ten pounds of sugar and three quarts of water to each five pounds of glucose. After boiling this mixture for a few minutes the syrup is ready for preserving purposes without the addition of any more sugar.

Glucose Defined
Glucose is a starch sugar which derives its name from the Greek word "glukos," meaning "sweet." On this continent it is made in its commercial form principally from corn, although in Europe the same sugar is generally obtained from potatoes. Its sweetening power varies, averaging from one-half to three-fifths that of cane sugar. It is clear and is much thicker than molasses. Ordinary corn syrup as offered in the stores has a golden tinge, which is due to small quantities of cane sugar, molasses or coloring matter having been added to the glucose. White corn syrup is glucose with the addition to a small percentage of granulated cane sugar.

Although corn syrup costs in Victoria nearly as much as sugar, its use would undoubtedly release the latter for shipment overseas, where it is so presently needed.

For Preserving Purposes
The present shortage of cane sugar has made it important that the public at large should understand that glucose is a wholesome commercial product, which lends itself readily and satisfactorily to canning and preserving. In Great Britain its use in the household manufacture of jam has been advocated as a war-time measure. The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued a leaflet recommending the use of glucose by private householders in the proportion of one part of glucose to two of sugar. In the British Isles glucose can be obtained in large quantities from manufacturers in Germany, but there was no bread in the bakers' shops. As my English bread cards

were not all used, I had quite a number of these pretty acronyms when I arrived in Holland." Here

Herr Voss made another mistake. Bread cards are so conspicuous by their absence in England that, had Voss sold these cards, he would have secured a sum which would have kept him in fatness for the rest of his life. At last he obtained some bread in Liverpool, but he had to pay "12 to 14 shillings" for 8 oz. of bread. One would have thought that in a case like this it would not have been difficult to have remembered the exact sum, at any rate to the nearest shilling, but Voss prefers to be delightfully vague. He is also reticent as to the name of the lady who saw him coming from afar off!

Living in Clover
After this he spent a month with an "excellent fellow" in London who had a cellar full "of all sorts of things" calculated to last him and his sister for years. "Every morning we had fresh bread, baked at home, and bacon and eggs." Presumably the eggs came from the cellar, where they had been reposing also "for years." "Later experiences proved that my friend was not the only man who was enjoying the fat of the land." Truth will out, in spite of even people like Voss. Every man, woman and child in England is enjoying the fat of the land in comparison with the people of Germany, who, by the way, "simply amaze" the placid Voss by their discontent.

J. VOSS, LEG-PULLER
By Captain Alured F. Osmane

J. Voss is at present reading in Kiel, his leg-puller. His victim is the Kieler Zeitung and those of its readers who believe Voss's story. The Voss person claims to have escaped from internment in England, and his experiences and impressions of England have been published in the Kieler Zeitung's issue of July 25th, 1918.

He begins: "For three years and a half I was a prisoner in England. On a small island in the Irish Sea I partook of English hospitality in the company of some 20,000 Germans, Austrians and Turks. I subsequently traveled all over England. How I managed that I shall not, of course, divulge." That is where Herr Voss is making a great mistake. At least it might have given "an ear-splitting verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative."

He next describes, not his escape, but his arrival "in one of the largest English ports in January, 1918." There he saw an astounding sight which forced him to believe more than he thought possible at first. "Where was the enormous merchant fleet? Outside the harbor eight camouflaged passenger and freight vessels, belonging to the Cunard and White Star lines, were lying," like Voss, presumably, "and these, as an Englishman, believing me to be one of his own countrymen, informed me, dared not sail on account of the German submarines, and in order to protect themselves against a submarine attack while in the harbour they had been camouflaged by paint." One can only suppose that as soon as the coast was clear the camouflage paint was scraped off and they were allowed to proceed.

Living on Scraps
The first thing which old man Voss did was to look round for food, for during the last six months of his imprisonment he lived upon potatoes, six or seven every day, a little treacle, tea twice a day, and if they were lucky twice a week they had three dog-biscuits. One can imagine the language which would be used in the different internment camps if the authorities entered into the spirit of the jest and actually fed the prisoners on the scale laid down by Voss! However, Voss in his quest for food found only bread cards.

"One could easily get bread cards, similar to those in Germany, but there was no bread in the bakers' shops. As my English bread cards

were not all used, I had quite a number of these pretty acronyms when I arrived in Holland." Here Herr Voss made another mistake. Bread cards are so conspicuous by their absence in England that, had Voss sold these cards, he would have secured a sum which would have kept him in fatness for the rest of his life. At last he obtained some bread in Liverpool, but he had to pay "12 to 14 shillings" for 8 oz. of bread. One would have thought that in a case like this it would not have been difficult to have remembered the exact sum, at any rate to the nearest shilling, but Voss prefers to be delightfully vague. He is also reticent as to the name of the lady who saw him coming from afar off!

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During his stay in London, Munich, he saw an air raid. "The morning following the first air raid I walked down the Strand from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge. Hardly anything was left of the great bridge; some bombs had fallen on to the pavement near the bridge and had made gigantic holes." Not only does Voss try to persuade his readers that Waterloo Bridge was destroyed, but also that the entire Strand was bodily shifted from its normal course between Trafalgar Square and Aldwych to a point between Westminster and Waterloo Bridge, a distance of about two to four hundred yards or so. As a matter of fact, the writer has crossed Waterloo Bridge daily for the past ten months and has never seen a stone displaced. The same may be said for the Strand. One marvels at the mentality of the man who tells lies which can be so very easily refuted.

Voss's next move was to go to a music hall, "one of the best music halls—the Victoria Palace—where, generally speaking, the audience is composed of the upper classes." Among the pictures exhibited were "some absolutely low pictures of our Kaiser and various statesmen, but for the most part they consisted of films depicting the scarcity of food in Germany, especially in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt. One picture represented thousands of German women and children starved, as a result of the English blockade. Drunken German bandsters men then appeared, who bayoneted the corpses, which were then buried in heaps in common graves." The more intelligent readers of the Kieler Zeitung will probably ask themselves the question how the enterprising film company managed to secure passports from both the British and German Governments in order to go over to Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt for the purpose of filming these blood-curdling scenes.

Rites in Imagination
Finally, Voss surprises himself by saying: "In the streets of London one sees Indian Gurkhas, in bodies of 30 or 40, under the command of black officers, who are there for the purpose of intimidating the starving populace. These hordes have attacked whole villages in Lincolnshire and utterly wiped them out." During my ten months' residence in London I have not seen one Gurkha, in fact the only place I have ever seen them was France, where they were certainly most successful in intimidating the boche. The idea of Gurkhas being commanded by "black officers" is absurd to anyone who knows anything at all about them. They may in some cases come under the charge of native officers, but these are no more black than are the Gurkhas themselves, who are no more black than Herr Voss is—perhaps not so much.

It is gratifying to think that Herr Voss's fictions have been given a wide publicity in England, where they have been read with much amusement by the people. Not the least pleasant feature in the joke is the thought that possibly there are Germans who, in their sublime ignorance, have pinned their faith in the utterances of Voss. How he must be laughing!

KNOCK-OUT ESSENTIAL TO PERMANENT PEACE

Opening a new canten for war workers at King George Dock, Hull, recently, Mr. Kellaway, the parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, said there were in this country a certain number of men in high and low places very vocal and not without influence who were crying out for peace by negotiation. They believed this war should be ended not by force of arms but by force of phrases. They asked us to negotiate with the authors of them, as if they were fit to enter on equality into the society of nations.

In the speaker's view the knock-out blow was the essential preliminary to the establishment of permanent peace and of the idea which was expressed in the League of Nations. He felt that unless the free democracies of the world could administer the knock-out blow to German militarism no peace could be lasting and secure, and the League of Nations became a mockery and a sham. We desired that peace should come quickly—who did not?—but we to the contrary if in its desire for any early peace it flattered the shambles of an uncertain and unsatisfactory peace upon generations which were to follow us.

Germany must be so beaten that her own misguided and benighted people would see that the ideals they had worshipped, of militarism and of absolute power had feet of clay. Was it reasonable to suppose that their eyes would ever be opened to the real nature of their false gods, unless we gave them the knock-out blow? If Germany was able to negotiate for peace at a time when she held in her grip the destinies of France and of Belgium, did she not owe the peoples of Russia and of Roumania the German military caste would be justified in the eyes of the German people.

No Search of Sympathy
The Japanese can be trusted to settle the rice crisis without civil war. In all probability, the means for its settlement have already been found in the Government's attitude of all the stores of rice, and the means taken to supply the grain to the people at cost. As for the legislation for the repression of the economic tyrannies of the profiteers, which the Japanese populace demands, or is said to demand, the genius for statesmanship of a people who in one generation swung from an Oriental past into the Occidental present may be relied upon to take care of that requirement without revolution.—Boston Transcript.

Forced Repatriation
The barbarity of the German-Austrian military commands leaves no justification for refraining from retaliatory measures, such as the bombing of cities and the execution of an equal number of prisoners. Just as the Allies cannot make any agreement with the Huns because the latter will not keep their word, so the Allies must bring home to the barbarians the enormity of their acts by reprisals and not by mere protests. The snake will strike until his head is ground under heel, and the Hun will murder the innocent until he himself is slain.—Washington Post.

DEAFNESS

Completely Cured. Age 78. Mr. Thomas Whittall, of Borden, Maine, writes: "I am delighted to report the new 'Orlene' for the deaf. I am pleased to tell you, I can hear as well as ever I could in my life. I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people say I am as well as my age."

Many other equally good reports. Try me now today, which can be forwarded to any address upon the receipt of money order for \$1.00. THREE SHILLINGS RETURNED ON ANY REFUSE.

Address, "ORLENE" Co., Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey, England.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

We have just received a large shipment of Men's Overcoats direct from the makers in England, made of the following cloths: Donegal, Lovat, Chinchilla, Saxony, Frieze, Harris and Herringbone. They are all rainproofed, and sell from

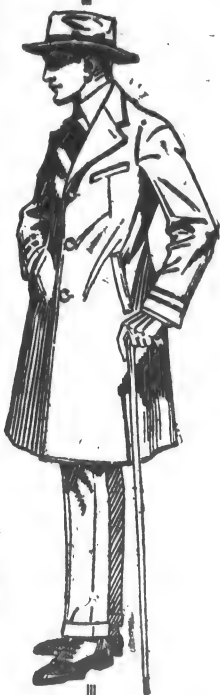
\$25.00 to \$50.00

These Coats are excellent value and cannot be replaced at the above prices wholesale.

MEARNS & FULLER

Semi-ready Wardrobe

Corner View and Douglas Street



Fellow Canadians!

"HOW much thought do you give to the War—I mean honest, sincere thought on how we should live in order to win the war?"

"I mean you who live from day to day in all the comfort that you enjoyed before the war, some of you in even greater comfort—"

"You who spend as much or more on your enjoyment—who indulge in as many of the good things of life as you ever did—"

"You who buy what you want to, eat what you fancy, go where you please—who deny yourselves nothing."

"You have no idea what it means to stand knee-deep in mud—in a dirty trench—with a cold drizzle chilling you to the bone."

"You have never heard the shells shrieking overhead—or seen bombs drop from the sky."

"But you know these things are."

"And yet you go on spending—as if this war were in a story-book—as if the menace of the Hun could never touch you."

"But it could—and it would—but for your armies."

"And we—the soldiers who make those armies."

"Do you think we could 'carry-on' if we thought for a moment you were not backing us to the limit?"

"Do you think we could stand it all—the terrible fighting and the tiresome toiling—if we dreamed,

"over there," that you were trifling with this war?"

"If we knew that you were spending money on frivolous things?"

"Don't you see that when you spend a dollar on a thing you don't absolutely need, you are using the labor of a man who should be either fighting or making something that will help us—your soldiers—to fight?"

"Oh, you chaps with money in your pockets—and comfort in your homes—and love of ease cankering your souls!"

"If you could know—as I know—all that war means—you'd stint yourselves down to the barest necessities—so that Canada's money and Canada's material and Canada's labor could all go into guns and shells and boots and uniforms and food—for our boys over in France to fight with."

Published under the authority of the Minister of Finance of Canada.



Guaranteed Furnace Results

Heat—sufficient volume to warm the home,
—even distribution to all the rooms in the home,
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The Sunshine Furnace, installed the McClary way, gives these results.

It has been getting these results in every kind of home and building throughout Canada for eighteen years.

The Sunshine Furnace when installed the McClary way is sold with the absolute guarantee that you will get these results.

Engineering Service Free.

McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace. They will give you the expert advice you need for home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest Sunshine Furnace dealer for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Guaranteed Results," will also be sent you if you will send back this coupon and fill in the top of the page.

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434 Kingston Street

DR. WALTER H. PAGE

A Personal Appreciation
(By Editor of The London Chronicle).

There is no more sympathetic figure in the world of diplomacy than Dr. Walter Hines Page, whose retirement from the important position of London is announced. And particular regret will be felt that the cause of it is ill-health. Dr. Page is a worthy successor of the long and illustrious line of Ambassadors who have represented America at the Court of St. James. He has the broad culture necessary, as he has the distinction of speech and thought which, agreeable to the tradition of the post, should characterize the Ambassador's public utterances. He had the advantage of personal friendship with Mr. Wilson's friendship which dates from college days. And his turn of mind, as well as his taste in letters, is much that of the eminent President of the United States. In political matters, too, as is natural, and, indeed, necessary, by the nature of his mission here, he reflects the broad surface of the Presidential policy in his personal convictions, as in his official attitude.

Though everyone will regret the causes of his departure from his exalted post, it is typical of the man that with impaired health and lessened physical energy he should desire relief. These are strenuous days; how strenuous only those in close touch with the American Embassy in Grosvenor gardens can form any idea. A nation cannot organize and

LISTEN TO THIS!
SAYS CORNS LIFT
RIGHT OUT NOW

Two restless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freemore, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the corns are relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the finger.

It is a sticky other compound which, when the moment it is applied and slightly shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freemore will cost very little at any of the drug houses, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that getting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

equip a vast army in the field, thousands of miles from its base, without placing the shoulders of its representatives on the line of that expedition a colossal and incessant burden. Details arise with bewildering rapidity; questions of policy have to be settled almost out of hand, and therefore has become chief guardian of the future of the world and of its civilization.

Modern America

A strenuous figure, and therefore American in that sense, he is also in being "national" as opposed to cosmopolitan. He is essentially a product of modern America, the America that has come by force of events to play a large and, indeed, determining part in the war, and therefore has become chief guardian of the future of the world and of its civilization.

His goings and comings have been incessant between his embassy and the settled abodes of British policy and direction. Of late—since America's entry—those errands have fitted in with our conceptions and the Allies' scheme of things. But there was a time when Washington and London did not see eye to eye on a dozen points, and then it was that the Ambassador's rather severe face seemed to express the deadly seriousness of his representations. But behind the words of caution and criticism glimmered incessantly the goodwill and kindly feeling that are part of him in all his dealings with Great Britain.

Sometimes his colloquies with Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, were exceptionally protracted. On one occasion his entourage was positively alarmed. What could be the meaning of it? Was there a serious hitch between the two countries? It was known that cotton was a burning question. Dr. Page, being a Southerner, had the subject at his fingers' ends. It may be that his distinguished disputant was less "au fait."

The quarters of an hour slipped away, and even an hour or two. Dinner-time was approaching, and the sharpened appetites of hungry secretaries seemed to emphasize the gloom. Surely something untoward had occurred. America's representations on this delicate subject of the blockade had been met, perhaps, with a sharp denial. There was, perchance, war in

the air! And so the comments kept. But when, eventually, his Excellency appeared in the circle of his assistants his expression was serene, as if no care brooded there. No, no; there was no difficulty; the matter had been arranged. And then it was revealed that State business and the petty problem of cotton-as contraband, so full of angry import to the South, so potential of trouble, had been discussed during the first half of the interview, whilst the second half had lapsed or risen (just as you may happen to be more political than literary or the reverse) to Wordsworth. This topic, indeed, had filled an inspiring three-quarters of an hour, whilst Ambassador and Secretary of State spoke their love and knowledge of the poet, and argued pleasantly, though none the less with the vigorous zest of the born book-lover, on intimate points in his life.

His belief in Democracy

The anecdote is worth while, for it illustrates the intellectual temper of the man, and explains why, when he talks of his literary loves, he is irresistible. Nor need we imagine that with such gods in his literary Pantheon will he be for a moment dull in the quietude of private life. Nor need we stress the word "private," for it is only relative—



DR. W. H. PAGE.
Who has been wounded in the leg and is now in the First Birmingham War Hospital, Rednal. He left Victoria with the 5th Battalion.

the privacy of a great publisher, head of the noted firm of Doubleday and Page, of Garden City, Long Island. Here his conduct of his business is as strenuous as his ambassadorial reign has been. He has been known to appear as early as eight o'clock at his printing works, to lunch on the premises "to save time," and leave when the evening shadows have deepened into night. That is the man, all bone and muscle and intellectual grit. He never gives in, he plods away, believing firmly in the future of his own party, which is also that with the big D.

Yet it is typical of him that he idealizes his surroundings. Work is not merely an absorption, but an inseparable hobby, and perhaps because of it, he has fashioned offices and printing works that represent the beneficent outlines of Hampton Court. He believes in bringing to the task of every day, the inspiration of association and refinement, the stimulus of fine traditions. As a speaker he is striking rather for what he says than how he says it, and is not classed in the United States, that country of orators—as a speaker of great persuasion and appeal. Nevertheless, he has his charm, a charm relying

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Never before have the citizens of Victoria had such a golden opportunity to demonstrate the manufacturing possibilities of their fair city. United effort by all will make these possibilities a CERTAINTY. Nothing can prevent the full development of VICTORIA AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE. Co-operation means prosperity for all. Start the ball rolling by making

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a huge and striking success. This can best be done by rendering every assistance in the preparation of the various exhibits. Attend the fair yourself—take the whole family with you—make your friends go; even if you have to drag them along. Fair will be held

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HUDSON'S BAY BUILDING

After viewing the exhibits, you will no doubt become thoroughly convinced that "things" can be made in Victoria as good—EVEN BETTER—than elsewhere. Then make up your mind that in future you will ALWAYS DEMAND VICTORIA-MADE GOODS.

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THE PAY-ROLL CITY

more upon solid learning, broad human sympathy, and real perception of important issues than tricked in the dress of rhetorical passion. If he has not surpassed the standard set for American representatives here, it is because that standard is very high. Known for his modesty, we believe he would decline equally with Choate, May, Lowell or Bayard; but history will not deny him a niche in this shining temple.

NAVAL UNITS ARE
OPERATING WITH
SUCCESS ON DVINA

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Entente naval units and Allied troops operating along the river Dwina, in northern European Russia, have sunk two enemy ships and have captured three guns, the British War Office reported today. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy by the Entente Allies.

BRITISH MONITOR
SUNK IN HARBOR

Twenty Dead and 57 Missing, Who Are Presumed to Have Been Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A British monitor was sunk Monday as she was lying in harbor, the British Admiralty announced today.

One officer and 19 men were killed and 57 men are missing and are presumed to have been killed.

POLICE DISSOLVE
BERLIN MEETING

Gathering of Independent Socialists Broken Up and Chairman Arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the Independent Socialists in the first Berlin district was dissolved by the police, according to the Berlin Vorwarts. Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, was refused permission to speak and the police arrested Adolf Hoffman, chairman of the meeting.

Socialists Arrested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It is reported from Dresden to Amsterdam, according to a dispatch from France today, that twelve leaders of the German Independent Socialist party have been arrested at Dresden, Chemnitz, and Weimar as a result of unrest in the industrial districts of Saxony. The German censor would not allow details of the incidents to be sent.

QUIET PREVAILS ON
AMERICAN FRONT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Comparative quiet prevailed today in sectors occupied by American forces, Gen.

Pershing reported tonight to the War Department. The statement follows: "American headquarters, Sept. 21, 1918:

"Aside from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in the Woivre the day was uneventful in the sectors occupied by our troops."

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 21.—Capt. Robert T. Isett, of Spruce Creek, Pa., was killed this afternoon when his airplane fell at Barron Field, approximately 4,000 feet in a straight nose dive. Capt. Isett came to Fort Worth about a year ago and was recently promoted from a first lieutenancy.

ELECTRICITY
FOR "RHEUMATISM"

For dissolving out the excessive amounts of uric acid and other foreign matter congested in the systems which cause "rheumatism," electricity is in a class by itself. It increases the energy and action of the blood-purifying organs. Nature's organs are earthly things on earth that can purify the body. It helps Nature cure. Every organ is operated by a supply of nerve energy. Nerve energy is electrical in character. When that energy is lacking, the organs slow down, whether kidneys, liver, stomach or bowels. Then waste matter accumulates in the system and all sorts of diseases follow.

Rejuvenate these organs by supplying Electricity to the nerves constituting them and disease or weakness disappears. The Dr. Bell Electro-Appliance is the best and cheapest scientific electro-inventor ever devised. It is a marvel for dissolving out rheumatic conditions, and the good results are permanent because all the organs concerned have actually been strengthened.

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Cut out this coupon and mail it now for complete detailed information about this electric treatment. We show you how to cure yourself in the privacy of your own home. All personal communications strictly confidential. Good today.

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Kiddie's Clothes

How to Make Them Wear Longer

There is stringent need of it, as every mother can testify, in these days of mounting prices. Well—did it ever occur to you that harsh, common soaps, and the ordinary rub and scrub of the wash board, break down more clothes than are ever actually worn out in use? Its so. We've studied the question. That's why

Sunlight Soap

purest and best of soaps, was first evolved, years ago—to wash clothes gently but thoroughly, without rubbing—the special "Sunlight" way. Doubly—truly so—now, in war time, when the clothes must last longer.

It's easy to do the washing yourself with Sunlight.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO



GERMANY HAS MADE
GIGANTIC WAR PROFITAndre Cheradame, Brilliant
French Critic, Shows "No
Indemnity" Formula More
German Propaganda.

"That specious formula, 'no annexations, no indemnities,' which Germany has been so industriously propagating, is riddled full of holes by the brilliant French critic, Andre Cheradame, in his new book, 'What We Must Know to Win.' The logical Frenchman admits the speciousness of the formula and regrets it has caught so many of the sentimentalists, particularly in the United States, where the people are apt to fall into the error of believing that because no material advantage is being sought by that country as a result of the war, any idea of exacting an indemnity from Germany would be unwarranted harshness. This thesis Mr. Cheradame explodes with no little effect by showing that, notwithstanding the immense output of capital involved, Germany so far has made a substantial profit out of the war. He writes:

"Though the Germans have waged war far more cheaply than their enemies, they have already made war-profits which now and in the future would be worth billions of dollars if the essential features of the present situation were to remain unchanged. 'Germany has spent in three years of war per head of population \$328.50, or \$122.50 less than France. France has spent \$444, or 38 per cent more than Germany. Great Britain has spent \$559.75, or \$237.35 more than Germany. Thus, while Germany bears a burden of 100, a Frenchman has to bear a burden of 138, and a British citizen has to bear a burden of 174.

"These facts are extremely important. They show that if the formula, 'no indemnities,' were applied to war-expenditure, the result would be that Frenchmen, who are opposed to war, would be obliged to bear a financial burden one-third and British citizens a burden more, than two-thirds heavier than that of the faithful subjects of the German Kaiser, who let loose the war.

"The difference becomes still more striking if the war outlay of the two groups of belligerents be compared for the first three years of the war. During that time the Central Empires spent roughly \$28,000,000,000, while the Allies spent \$66,850,000,000, or \$38,850,000,000 more than the Central Powers.

"This outlay does not include the war outlay of Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Japan, and the United States, which can not be exactly reckoned for lack of precise returns. Thus it is not only France that would be ruined by a peace concluded on the basis of the formula, 'no indemnities,' but all the other European Allies as well."

Amazing List of Profits
The author goes on to draw up an amazing list of war profits that have been made by Germany, and he divides the booty thus far taken into movable and immovable property. In the former category he includes the 212,000 square miles of territory that have fallen into German clutches, and this he values at \$32,000,000,000, which, he says, is a conservative estimate. Turning to the movable booty, he classifies it as follows:

"(a) Capture of 'Human Material'—This consists of the 46,000,000 Allied subjects from whom the Germans obtain free labor.

"(b) Capture of War Materials.—Guns, rifles, munitions, vehicles, locomotives, railway waggons and thousands of miles of railway. The Belgian railway system alone is worth nearly \$600,000,000.

"(c) Capture of Foodstuffs.—Everywhere the Germans have stolen horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, sugar, alcohol, foodstuffs of every kind, and crops grown by the forced labor drawn from the 46,000,000 Allied subjects whom they have enslaved.

"(d) Theft of Raw Materials.—Throughout the occupied territories the Germans have appropriated coal, petroleum, iron, copper, bronze, zinc, lead, etc., either in the mines or from private individuals; textile materials, such as woolen and cotton. In the towns of northern France alone the Germans stole \$110,000,000 worth of wool.

"(e) Theft of Industrial Plant.—On a methodical plan throughout the occupied territories, the motors, engines, machine-tools, steam and electric hammers, steel-rolling mills, looms, modern industrial plant of all kinds have been carried off to Germany.

"(f) Theft of Furniture.—The way in which furniture and household goods were stolen and carried off is confirmed by implication in the following advertisement published in the Kolnische Zeitung at the beginning of April, 1917:

"Furniture moved from the homes of military operations in all directions by Rottenmayer at Wiesbaden. 'It is impossible to estimate the money value of the goods thus removed.

"(g) Seizure of Works of Art.—The works of art collected for centuries in museums, churches, and by private individuals in Poland, Italy, Belgium, and France, have been carried off by the Germans.

"(h) War Loans.—Scores of millions in money have been secured by the Germans in the form of requisitions, fines, war levies, war taxes, and forced loans.

"(i) Theft of Coins, Jewels, and Securities.—In the occupied regions, and especially wherever they have been obliged to evacuate those regions, as, for instance, at Noyon, the Germans have emptied, by order, the safe and strong boxes of private persons and of banks and have carried off securities, jewels, and silver. In September and October, 1917, they seized at one stroke the deposits of Allied subjects in the Belgian banks amounting to \$120,000,000.

"In view of the high prices of foodstuffs, coal, metals, petroleum, war materials and machines, it is clear that the booty thus secured by the Germans during the last three years of the war in the occupied territories is certainly worth several billion dollars."

Would Allies Be So Foolish
Mr. Cheradame then asks the very pertinent question, whether the Allies would be foolish enough to allow the Germans to keep all this wealth, and he thus argues:

"This booty consists of objects or materials already utilized by the Germans or hidden by them in Germany. Thus the value which they represent in the occupied territories no longer exists there, and those territories have been impoverished to that extent.

"The formula 'no indemnities' would leave to the Germans these immense war profits which they have already realized. If the Germans gave back only regions materially devastated and inhabited by people whom more than three years of suffering and forced labor have exhausted physically and morally.

"In these conditions the restoration of the evacuated regions would require immense expenditures that would fall upon the Allies. Even without reckoning the great difference in proportionate war outlay incurred by Germany and by Allied countries, the application of the formula 'no indemnities' would tend further to impoverish the Allies and to handicap them economically, while Germany would keep her war profits.

"Despite the collapse of Russia, the Allies still disposed of means to destroy Germany. By combining American help with the legitimate and efficacious revolt of the 86,000,000 of Slavs, Roumanians, Arabs, and other peoples now subjected against their will to German control, this result can be achieved."

A new formula is supplied which certainly will make a very effective peace slogan:

"To the lying German formula, 'no annexations, no indemnities,' the Allies must oppose the democratic formula, that is to say:

"Expiation for crime.
"Reparation for damage.
"Guarantee against a renewal of war.

Our First Charge on Revenues
There is no national duty more obvious or more insistent than that of re-establishing in civil life the men who have been disabled in the nation's service. For these men will always be handicapped. It is for us to see that the handicap is balanced by special assistance and special consideration. The pension scale was settled when the cost of living was far lower than it is now. Heavy as are the taxpayer's obligations, this scale should be revised or should at least be supplemented by temporary bonuses.—London Daily Express.

MUNITIONS MARVEL

Britain's Four-Year Accomplishment

Harold Bagbie writes in the London Chronicle:
At the outset of the war our main failure was in the matter of munitions. This failure has been changed into the chief triumph of our improvisation.

Our record in this respect is as near to a fairy tale as anything in the history of British adventure. It is always in the region of astonishment; at times it touches the incredulous. I will presently give some figures which should warm the heart of the coldest and stop the mouth of the most perverse and liverish cynic who can never bring himself to say a word in Britain's favour. But something must be written by way of these astonishing figures.

It is important to bear in mind that the whole industry of the British Isles is being carried on by the old, the inexperienced and the second best. The flower of the industrial community was lost to us at the first call from the Army for volunteers. Every trade in the country lost hundreds of thousands of its finest men. These men were not only the finest physical representatives of those trades, but the finest representatives of their intelligence. They were young men of spirit and of generous patriotism. They were the best educated, the most self-respecting, and the steadiest members of the working-classes. They were the vanguard of British democracy in our hope of a nobler British civilization.

Our Great Initial Loss
Such a loss to an industrial nation cannot be calculated. To this hour we have not recovered from it; for generations we shall suffer from it. And yet in spite of this deplorable though glorious sacrifice of our noblest young men, we have a record in the matter of munitions which is simply prodigious; there is no other word for it. The British nation, in the first black months of the war, brought to this task the will and devotion which have always sprung to our rescue in a dark hour or a tight corner.

There are some three million people in these islands exclusively engaged upon the work of munitions. Of this number 750,000 are women. The vast majority of these people were inexperienced. They brought to the service of the State their willingness to work for the men in the trenches and the willingness to expose their lives to the risks of accident and death. It was the business of the State to organize a gigantic machinery which could be manned immediately by this quality of labour.

It is owing to the high intelligence of the British manufacturer, and in particular of the British engineer, that this difficult problem has been solved.

All over the country old workshops were adapted to the work of munitions, new factories were set up, enormous plants of automatic machinery were imported from America, skilled workmen were distributed about the country, and the great army of inexperienced workers in both sexes, for whom hostels were erected, lodged, fed, and a department of social welfare created, were marched off to a hundred localities.

The country and the world owe a great debt to the improving genius and the talent for adaptability of the British manufacturer. It also owes a great debt to the high skill and the sturdy patriotism of the foreman engineer.

Now let us look at the figures.
In addition to providing for all the needs of our own huge Army, we are fighting seven campaigns in different parts of the world, the British Isles have rendered the following services to our Allies, not grudgingly, but cheerfully, not complacently, but recognizing that those Allies have suffered more hurt than ourselves, and are fighting our battle as well as their own:

Apart from supplying France since the beginning of 1917 with over 2,000,000 tons of steel and iron, we have supplied her with 100,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition; with nearly 100,000 tons of explosive materials; with tens of thousands of tons of manganese ore (fetched from India); with thousands of machine guns; with hundreds of trench mortars; with hundreds of thousands of rounds of trench-mortar ammunition, and with millions of tons of coal.

We have supplied Italy with hundreds of big guns; with hundreds of thousands of shells; with tens of thousands of rifles; with many million rounds of small-arms ammunition; with thousands of machine guns; with hundreds of trench mortars; with millions of tons of steel and iron; with many tens of thousands of tons of explosives and explosive materials; with thousands of tons of steel and iron; and with thousands of tons of explosives.

We have supplied Belgium with thousands of rifles and carbines; with millions of rounds of small-arms ammunition; with hundreds of thousands of grenades; with thousands of bicycles; with tens of thousands of tons of steel and iron; and with thousands of tons of explosives.

Our Supplies to Russia
We have supplied Russia with every conceivable necessity of war, including immense stores of clothing, boots and similar equipment. We have sent her not only many hundreds of big guns and many millions of rounds of gun ammunition, and thousands of tons of explosives, but we have supplied her with 2,000 million rounds of small-arms ammunition, millions of fuses, thousands of motorcycles, many armored cars, hundreds of lorries and chasses, and chassis, motor tractors, aeroplanes, and aero engines and thousands of tons of lead. Moreover, under contracts with America we have supplied her with hundreds of locomotives, thousands of railway waggons, thousands of biplanes, hundreds of thousands of rifles and tons of thousands of tons of copper.

We are supplying the United States of America with hundreds of big guns, and hundreds of thousands of shells, with thousands of trench mortars, and millions of rounds of ammunition, with hundreds of thousands of steel helmets. As regards our own supplies, it is, for obvious reasons, impossible to give actual figures of output, but taking the figures for the first recorded quarter of output as a basis of comparison, and stating them in each case as "100" the output of guns and shells in the second quarter which is almost everywhere far more than doubled the first. For example:
Field guns represented by "100" in the first quarter of 1918 became 223 in

the second, and 415 in the third. Anti-aircraft guns leap 30 in their second quarter; very heavy howitzers to 24; medium howitzers to 376; tank guns to 602; heavy guns to 675; and heavy howitzers to 1,100. This last figure is almost unbelievable.

In the output of complete rounds of gun ammunition, the figures for 6-inch guns in the first three quarters of 1918 run: "100"; 274; 1,134; they are now, for the second quarter of 1918; 16,387; for very heavy howitzers the figure had leaped from the "100" of the first quarter of 1918 to 38,280 in the last quarter of 1917.

For every Vickers gun produced in the last quarter of 1914, 48 were produced in the second quarter of 1918. For every Lewis gun produced in the last quarter of 1914, 2,360 were produced in the second quarter of 1918, and for every Hotchkiss gun produced in the fourth quarter of 1918, 560 were produced in the second quarter of 1918. Aeroplanes, and even now, have increased from the "100" of 1914 to 6,230; and we are now making more than four times the original number of tanks. In addition to this prodigious work, surpassing every record of its kind in the history of all the nations at war, the British Ministry of Munitions has supplied the Army with enormous numbers of locomotives, waggons, rails, lorries, motorcars, motorcycles, and a score of other things essential to modern warfare.

It was no exaggeration on Lord Curzon's part when he said that British democracy has made itself the armorer of the Allies. It is at war and it is fighting seven different campaigns at great distances from its own base, and rendering many services of other kinds to its Allies, this astonishing democracy, depleted of its finest man-power, has nevertheless been the chief reserve of strength to all its Allies in the matter of munitions.

CELLULOSE ACETATE
From Which War "Dope" Is Made.

Early in August a good deal was in the English press in reference to what was termed "The Dope Scandal." War has familiarized people with many scientific products and processes of which before they had but the vaguest knowledge, but even now few are acquainted with the product from which the so-called dope is derived, cellulose acetate.

Cellulose acetate, the London Daily Chronicle explains, is one of the most interesting scientific commercial products which have been evolved during the present generation. It was first obtained in 1864 by a French chemist, Paul Schutzenberger, but in the latter years of last century and the opening years of this century patents were taken out by English, American and German chemists, which not only improved upon the original invention, but widened considerably the scope of its application.

It is particularly during the last ten years that cellulose acetate has attained such great industrial importance. One of the most interesting developments is the manufacture of a non-inflammable cinematograph film. In fact, non-inflammable celluloid made from cellulose acetate can replace the ordinary celluloid in all its applications.

The chief use of cellulose acetate and nitro-cellulose in war is in the manufacture of dope for the treatment of the wings of aeroplanes. Both solutions have the effect of waterproofing the fabric and, what is equally important, of lightening it to the tenacity of a drum-skin. But as nitro-cellulose is inflammable, it is obvious, as fire is one of the airman's most dangerous enemies, that acetate cellulose, which is non-inflammable, is the much more suitable preparation, especially as it is more resistant to water.

This particular dope is a solution obtained by dissolving cellulose acetate in certain solvents. When the dope is applied to the fabric the solvents evaporate, leaving a film which has the lightening and waterproofing effect. To get the most suitable dope it is of the greatest importance to use a cellulose acetate which is readily soluble without leaving a residue, and which is stable, that is, not affected by atmospheric influences, and which can be supplied in uniform quality.

In that case the dope has to be

filtered to get rid of the residue, a very difficult operation, as the dope is of a syrupy consistency. Moreover, the solvents utilized are very volatile, and the filtration occasions a great loss in them. In this connection it is of interest to note the complaints of the Dreyfus product recorded in the report of the Select Committee.

"The Technical Branch, the Inspection Department, and the officials of the Royal Aircraft Factory . . . consistently describe the material as unsatisfactory. . . . much below the proper standard and, indeed, markedly inferior to the product of the French company. Constant rejections would have occurred had there not been so great a shortage. They do not contend that its defects impair the efficiency, for present purposes, of the dope, made from it, but they hold that its variability makes it necessary to subject each sample to a number of tests before it can be mixed with the other ingredients in order to make dope, and thus cause expense and impede the manufacture of a standard dope."

Although it is generally assumed that almost any class of cellulose acetate should be suitable for making dope there is very much greater difficulty in manufacturing a material suitable for ordinary commercial purposes, such as non-inflammable celluloid and films, a point to be remembered when it is proposed to spend large sums of money on plant which will presumably be occupied with commercial articles after the war.

Although the war has demonstrated that the necessity of cellulose acetate for the production of dope makes it a key industry, it must not be forgotten that numerous peace-time commercial applications may become of great importance. A great many of the numerous articles—combs, brushes, dressing-table sets, office requisites, umbrellas and walking-stick handles, toys, dolls, etc.—which have hitherto been manufactured from the highly-inflammable celluloid, can be made equally well from the product of the non-inflammable cellulose acetate.

Fresh, rich milk
that "keeps" for months

CARNATION Milk is milk, rich, "whole" milk—nothing more.

It may be used in every way that ordinary milk is used.

But it is richer than ordinary milk, for Carnation Milk is evaporated to the consistency of cream.

Its quality may be judged by the fact that it whips beautifully when thoroughly chilled.

MADE IN CANADA



Remember, Carnation Milk is not artificially sweetened.

It "keeps" perfectly, because it is sterilized. No sugar or preservatives are added. And nothing but water is taken away.

So when you add water to Carnation Milk you "bring back" the original, fresh milk.

Used in preparing foods, cooking, creaming vegetables, soups, gravies, Carnation Milk imparts a creamy richness—without the need of adding butter.

Carnation Milk takes the place in your home of cream and milk. Saves the waste of those perishable foods. Improves every dish you prepare with milk. Enables you to have always at hand a perfectly safe, rich milk, in just the quantity you may need. Order from your grocer—the Carnation Milkman. Try three or four cans—the new tall can (16 oz.) is the most economical.

Write for book of 100 recipes.

Carnation Milk Products Co.

Limited
Aylmer, Ont., Seattle and Chicago
Condensed at Aylmer and Springfield, Ont.
Canada Food Board License, 14-70 and 14-71

"from Contented Cows"

DIED OF WOUNDS WON IN FIGHTING

Lieut.-Col. Donald Ernest Simpson Gave His Life on September 15—Formerly With B.A. Paint Company Here.

Lieut.-Col. Donald Ernest Simpson, who belonged to the Lewis Gun Section of the 54th Battalion, died of wounds on September 15, according to a message which has come from the War Office to the soldier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Simpson.

Lieut.-Col. Simpson was a native of Winnipeg, born 29 years ago. He came to Victoria in 1907, and before enlisting for overseas service was employed in the office of the British-American Paint Co. He enlisted in August, 1915, and left Victoria with the 162nd Battalion in July, 1916, transferring to the 54th Battalion to go across to France. He had served seven months in France, although once previously wounded, this being last November at Passchendaele. He returned to the firing line in January, however.

His brother, Lieut. John G. Simpson, who left Victoria with the 48th Battalion, has been wounded twice, and returned to France the latter part of August, being posted to the 7th Battalion.

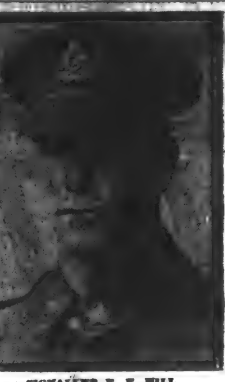
A sister, May, is a V. A. D. nursing sister at York Place Military Hospital, Brighton, England.

KILLED IN SEPTEMBER

To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rains, of the Galloway Club, Esquimalt, came the news this week that their nephew, Pte. G. A. Clay, better known as George Rains, was killed on September 2. Pte. Clay was a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Greenhalgh, of this city. He worked for the Great North Western



Portrait of Pte. G. A. Clay, better known as George Rains, who was killed on September 2.



Portrait of Lieut. John G. Simpson, who was wounded twice.

Telegraph Company before joining up in the 54th Battalion in November, 1915, when he was only 16 years of age. He was educated at the Victoria College on Johnson Street, his home being at 121 Oswego Street, James Bay. His parents and a brother live in England.

BROTHERS BOTH DIE

Alec N. Daniels and Sydney G. Daniels Succumb to Pneumonia in France and England.

Alec N. Daniels and Sydney G. Daniels, brothers, died within seven weeks of each other from pneumonia. Sydney Daniels died in France on July 2 after two and a half years on active service with the Army Medical Corps. He was 23 years of age. Alec Daniels died on August 20 in Liverpool. He left Canada on August 3, having enlisted with the 2nd Depot Battalion on May 30, leaving Victoria with the 47th draft on June 9, and being stationed at Amherst, N. S., and on reaching overseas, at Aldershot Camp.

ORGANIST LEAVES

Frederick Claude Symons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Symons, 1745 Davis Street, was one of forty-three British Columbia boys who left this week for the East. He sailed from Victoria last Wednesday for Vancouver en route to Toronto to begin his training there as a mechanic in the Royal Air Force. For some time he was occupied in The Colonist circulation office and afterwards with The Times. He was one of the coming organists of Victoria, having studied for some time under Dr. J. E. Watson, organist at Christ Church Cathedral, and for the last three months has filled the position of organist at St. James' Church with pronounced ability.

BOYS' NAVAL BRIGADE MAKE SMART TURNOUT

Wearing New White Drill Uniforms, the Lads Yesterday Made Quite an Impressive Sight on Parade.

The unusual spectacle of a Boys' Naval Brigade Corps, forty-three strong, marching through the streets smartly turned out in white uniforms and with rifles "at the carry," attracted a great deal of attention in the James Bay district yesterday afternoon. It is just a few days since the uniforms were received, and to commemorate the outfitting of these naval men in embryo a photographer had been summoned to the Seamen's Institute to take some pictures of the lads. The boys fell in at 2:30 at the J.B.A.C., which is their drill hall, in order to get their rifles, and marched over to the Institute on Superior Street, where they were arranged in a group to be photographed. A number of the ladies of the office staff of the Victoria branch were present as spectators, and there were in the group in addition to the lads Chief Petty Officer Ellis, instructor in squad and company drill; Capt. Jones-Evans, nautical instructor; and Mr. J. Wright, Hill, port missionary.

The big event of the afternoon was still to come. After the camera-man had folded up his apparatus the boys were marched over to 445 Michigan



Portrait of Lieut. Jones-Evans, who has won a decoration for gallantry in connection with the Royal Air Force.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, a decoration created by His Majesty King George V. in connection with the Royal Air Force, has been awarded to Lieut. Gordon S. Jones-Evans, only son of Capt. and Mrs. Jones-Evans, 445 Michigan Street. Notice of this came through two days ago, accompanied by a copy of the Army Routine Order making the award for "gallantry and devotion to duty in action," and, needless to say, the parents are proud of the distinction which has fallen to their son.

Lieut. Jones-Evans was born twenty-two years ago at Waterloo, near Liverpool, England, but was brought to this country by his father and mother when he was small and received his education at the Vancouver High School and at the Provincial Normal School. He taught school at Galiano Island until he joined the R. A. F. in July, 1917, going immediately to Toronto, thence to Texas, where he completed his training. He returned to Victoria in January last for six days' leave before proceeding overseas. He was with the famous Major Bishop's Squadron that maneuvered France, and when this intrepid aviator was recalled to England the squadron was broken up and Lieut. Jones-Evans was attached to the 4th Squadron, Australian Flying Corps.

On Sunday, July 23, while serving with this branch of the air service, he was wounded, and the following excerpt from a letter which he wrote his parents subsequently tells the story of what befell him afterwards as well as before he came in the path of the enemy's bullets.

"Another pilot and I left the ground at 3:30 a.m., about half an hour before daylight. I went over to a certain town about twelve miles into Hun-land and saw three trains. I dropped bombs on them and proceeded to shoot up the other two with my machine guns. I thought I had better save some ammunition, so turned for home and nearly ran into a Hun two-seater, who started firing at me. I was pretty well dazed by then and feeling blue from loss of blood. I wanted to get back home to the aerodrome, but thought I had better land while I was able, so went down and crawled out of the machine, found myself a quarter of a mile from the road and about a mile from the nearest building. So there was nothing for it but to crawl on my hands and knees. It took me about an hour. I finally got home to drive me back to the aerodrome about thirty miles. Got there about half-past eight and found everyone mourning me as lost at the aerodrome. They were nearly as tickled to see me as I was to get back."

After this event Lieut. Jones-Evans was sent to the Casualty Clearing Station, and from there to Wimereux, where he stayed for two weeks, later being sent to the London Hospital, Whitechapel, where he is being treated. He is being sent along with him and hopes to be back in the scrap in about three months.

Next-of-Kin Association—The first annual meeting of the Great War Next-of-Kin Association will be held on Tuesday next at the Y.W.C.A. assembly hall for the election of officers and members of the executive. The treasurer will submit her financial statement and the reports of standing committees and other business will be heard. There will be sessions at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.



Portrait of Lieut. Jones-Evans, who has won a decoration for gallantry.



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LIEUT. JONES-EVANS HAS WON DECORATION

Intrepid Young Aviator, Who Has Distinguished Flying Cross, Is Son of Capt. and Mrs. Jones-Evans.

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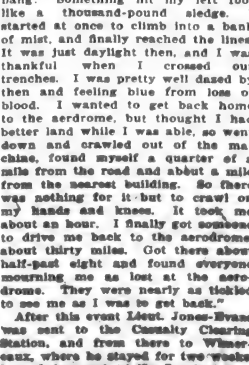
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VICTORIA'S V.C. IS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., M.C., Has Gunshot Wound in Arm and Side, Latest Telegram States.

That Lieut.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., is more seriously injured than Friday's message led her to suppose, is the unwelcome intelligence received by Mrs. Pearkes, his mother, in a telegram from Ottawa. Col. Pearkes, it is now learned, is dangerously wounded. "Gunshot wound, arm and side, penetrating," is the wording of the message which came to her yesterday.

Although the news is disquieting, hope is borne up on the knowledge of the amazing vitality of the soldier who has fought so magnificently and on many occasions in the face of almost overwhelming odds, and his numerous friends here hope that he will rapidly recover. Col. Pearkes' record as a fighter of brave and gallant mettle has gained him admirers even outside the pale of his acquaintances. He left Victoria as a corporal with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was promoted rank by rank, and this morning, and nearly two years ago he won the Military Cross, followed a twelvemonth after by the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross. The London Gazette of May 23 contained the announcement of his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel with command of the 114th Battalion, of which he had been in nominal command since the beginning of the year.

Mrs. Pearkes, his mother, lives at Mount Tolmie. The gallant officer was born in England, and was seven years at Berkhamstead Public School, the headmaster at that time being Dr. Fry, now Dean of Lincoln Cathedral. He came out to this country



Portrait of Lieut.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., M.C., who is dangerously wounded.

some time ago and before the war was in the Royal Mounted Police stationed at Whitehorse, coming down from there to join the 2nd C. M. R. The unit had not long been at the front before he was chosen instructor in the 1st Army Grenade Section, and from that time forward he seemed singled out for special distinction either by promotion or decoration. During the fighting at Passchendaele he was wounded.

How He Won the V. C. The following official description of how Lieut.-Col. Pearkes earned the V. C. was read recently by the headmaster of his old school at Berkhamstead in connection with the reference to Old Boys who had taken noble part in the war:

"V. C. January 11, 1918—Captain (Acting Major) George Randolph Pearkes, M. C., Canadian Mounted Rifles, for most conspicuous bravery and skilful handling of the troops under his command during the capture and consolidation of considerable territory in connection with the advance of the 1st Army. Just before the advance Major Pearkes was wounded in the left thigh. Regardless of his wound, he continued to lead his men with the utmost gallantry despite many obstacles. At a particular stage of the attack his further advance was threatened by a strong point which was an objective of the battalion on his left but which they had not succeeded in capturing. Quickly appreciating the situation, he captured and held this point, thus enabling his further advance to be successfully pushed forward. It was entirely due to his determination and fearless personality that he was able to maintain his objective with the small number of men at his command against repeated enemy counter-attacks, both his flanks being unprotected for a considerable depth meanwhile. His appreciation of the situation throughout and the reports rendered by him were invaluable to his commanding officer in making disposition of troops to hold the position captured. He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leadership."

"Quick and bold."

The letter to which the headmaster referred, which was written by another old Berkhamsteadian (Capt. P. E. Adams, R. A. M. C.), was as follows:

I met Col. Pearkes, V. C., the other day, and was to have dined with him, but more important business suddenly intervened, but I hope to see him again. He seemed a delightful chap, and the Canadians are very proud of him and say that he is absolutely fearless. They told me some years of his trench manner and his little evening excursions into No Man's Land and the boche territory which are rather like fairy tales but quite true. His officers and men are torn between admiration of him and the knowledge that being in his battalion means scrap whenever possible. He is in command of his battalion, and as 'quiet and meek' a phrase as ever uttered. If you know the army tradition, which among itself rather pointedly ignores the fact that being in the Canadians talk as they do of Pearkes, you can see that our V. C. has won a great deal of respect.

Diamonds

No other gift could be found that will bring more pleasure to the recipient than a Diamond Ring from "Whitney's." Gems bought of the old stock at prices unheard of at the present time, set in solitaire, twin, cluster, three and five stones or in combination with the Pearl, Emerald, Sapphire, Ruby or Opal in many designs, from the beautiful perfect solitaire at \$950.00 down to the inexpensive one at \$10.00.

The "Whitney" specials at \$150.00, \$125.00, \$100.00, \$75.00, \$50.00 and \$25.00 are bound to interest you. Come in and visit our showrooms, whether you intend purchasing or not. We take a delight in showing you our goods.



THE J.M. WHITNEY CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS
VICTORIA, B.C.

Corner of Yates and Broad Streets

Marigold Oleomargarine, a real butter substitute, 38c	The People's Grocerteria Lenses 2-944 749-751 Yates Street	Fine Ripe Tomatoes for canning, per 20-lb. crate, 69c
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PACIFIC or MAPLE LEAF MILK 3 tins	28c
MARSH'S GRAPE JUICE Per bottle	24c
ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS Large drum	28c
YELLOW CORNMEAL 9-lb. sacks	78c
NORTHWEST FANCY BISCUITS All fresh and crisp. Per packet	14c
NICE PINK TABLE SALMON 1/2-lb. tins	13c
GOLDEN RULE SOAP 6-bar cartons	22c
PALMOLIVE SOAP Per cake, 11¢ and	5c
CREAMY CORN FLOUR 3 lbs.	23c
PEOPLE'S FAVORITE BUTTER Always uniformly good. Per lb.	54c
LOCAL GROWN CITRON Per lb.	4c
MAHAHAT COFFEE Pure; fresh ground. Per lb.	30c

once but many times over. I should say by the look of his battalion that the quiet manner doesn't mean a weakness in command. They are as smart as paint, and this among Canadians who are splendid troops is a high standard."

LEFT ON BIRTHDAY

Pte. Sidney Holdridge left in February, 1915, with the 30th Battalion, and later transferred to the 19th Canadian Scottish. He was with the unit for ten months and then joined the 7th Battalion and was connected with the band. He left England for France on his birthday, and has since spent three more birthdays in France.

While living in Victoria he was employed by the Golden West Bakery, and was with the old 5th Battalion when it went to Nisqually at the time of the strike there.

KILLED IN ACTION

Mrs. John Lloyd, of 126 Denman Street, has received word that her husband, Pte. J. Lloyd, was killed in action on September 3.

Pte. Lloyd left here with the 7th Battalion and later transferred to the 47th. He was in the trenches about a year and a half.

Before joining up here he worked for ten years as a lineaman for the B. C. Electric, and was very well known. He leaves two children, a girl aged 15, and a boy, aged 8.

Studying German Language
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Study of the German language at several officers' training camps and at institutions that have been approved by the War Department, it was said today officially.

Knit Socks and Dolls with the Auto Knitter

Profitable employment is being found in war or peace time. The Auto Knitter is a new machine which knits socks and dolls. It is a very simple machine and can be used by anyone. It is a very profitable machine and can be used by anyone. It is a very simple machine and can be used by anyone. It is a very profitable machine and can be used by anyone.

October 1st All Power Laundries of This City Will Go on a Strictly Cash Basis

This means that every package of laundry must be paid for ON DELIVERY, excepting those who at present have a charge account with us.

No New Ledger Accounts Will Be Opened

This step is due entirely to abnormal conditions created by the war, and is really a measure of protection, not only for ourselves, but for our customers as well. As patriotic citizens, we have endeavored to obey the request of the Government for the release of all man-power possible and for the conservation of fuel, supplies and labor. Consequently we are not only operating with a reduced working force, but that force is continually changing on account of war and unsettled conditions, and we have to employ inexperienced delivery men and women on our routes nearly every day. Under such circumstances it is absolutely impossible for us to keep our accounts straight. Justice to our customers and to ourselves demands that we place our service on a cash basis and thereby eliminate loss, confusion and annoyance to both sides.

The co-operation of the public in this move for conservation will have our deep appreciation and inspire us to give the best service within our power.

Our New Coupon Book and How to Use It

To make this new arrangement as easy and convenient as possible for our patrons, we have issued a Coupon Book, with the coupons in convenient denominations. The prices of these books are \$2.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00, and can be purchased from any of our delivery men or at the offices of our plants. Unused coupons will be redeemed for cash at their full face value.

A plan of particular convenience for bachelors and such customers as are not at home during the day will be that of leaving the Coupon Book at the office of the laundry with which they do business. The laundry will deduct the necessary coupons to pay for the laundry each week and file the tickets. When the book is nearly used up the laundry will send the tickets and the book to the customer and inform him of the need of a new book. He can check the tickets against the book and thereby certify to the correctness of the charges. The advantage of this plan is that the laundry can be left at any residence with inconvenience or delay.

We are confident that the plan we have adopted will soon become popular, by reason of its justness and absolute fairness, and that our relations with the public will be even more harmonious and pleasing than they have been in the past.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.
NEW METHOD LAUNDRY, LTD.
STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

At the Playhouses

AMUSEMENTS TOMORROW

Stage
Variety Revue for Blue Cross.
Screen
Variety—William S. Hart in "Shark Munroe."
Royal Victoria—Marguerite Clark in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Romano—Fannie Ward in "The Yellow Ticket."
Columbia—Harold Lockwood in "Broadway Bill."
Dominion—Dorothy Dalton in "The Kaiser's Shadow."

VARIETY There is little doubt that the popular verdict on William S. Hart's splendid new photoplay, "Shark Munroe," which is to be displayed at the Variety Theatre, commencing tomorrow, will acclaim it one of the finest pictures in which he has as yet been seen. In this production Mr Hart discards the cheap, the frontless, and is seen as a typical skipper of a sealing schooner on the Alaskan coast.

Monroe is a savage man whose reputation for cruelty extends far and wide. He meets a beautiful young woman in strange circumstances one night and takes her and her dissipated brother to Alaska. He learns to love her with passionate fervor and when she goes to Bismarck City and falls into the hands of a notorious trafficker in women, Monroe follows and saves her in one of the most impressive situations ever disclosed in any motion picture.

Monroe is the centre of many highly interesting scenes of this powerful story. How he wins this girl's love by his bravery, after he had slain the man who sought to dishonor her, is told in scenes that are vibrant with thrills and heart appeal. Mr Hart directed this photoplay under the supervision of Mr. Ince and his support is highly capable. His leading woman is Katherine MacDonald, one of the most charming of screen actresses.

ROYAL VICTORIA In her new starring vehicle, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which will be shown at the Royal Victoria all this week, Marguerite Clark, celebrated as the "sweetest girl in motion pictures," portrays the roles of Eva and Topsy, two widely dissimilar characters.

who is sold and sent to the South. When on a steamboat on the Mississippi river he saves the life of Eva. Mr. Clark, when father purchases him as a reward for his bravery. St. Clark purposes to set him free, but his death, which occurs soon after Eva's death, prevents this and Uncle Tom is sold to Simon Legree, a brutal planter, who maltreats him so severely that he dies from his injuries just as the son of his former owner arrives to repurchase him and to give him a comfortable home for the rest of his days.

ROMANO Fannie Ward and a noted cast in the dramatic feature of the age, "The Yellow Ticket," adapted for the screen by Pathé from the famous A. H. Woods stage success of the same name, will be seen at the Romano Theatre, commencing tomorrow.

"The Yellow Ticket" is a scathing denunciation of Russian secret police methods used in persecuting the Jews and the story deals with the way in which they take advantage of their position in dealing with beautiful and defenceless girls of that race. The stage version swept New York and Chicago by storm. "The Yellow Ticket" abounds with dramatic thrills and the opinion of the story held by the general public was eloquently expressed by the throngs that eagerly sought tickets for the play during its long runs in New York and Chicago. It ran for four hundred days in the former city and three hundred in the latter.

The Pathé version surpasses the stage presentation in intensity and picturesqueness, because of the wider scope made possible by the camera.

Headed by the noted screen actress, Fannie Ward, the all-star cast includes such famous actors as Milton Sills, Warner Oland, Armand Kalis, J. H. Gilmour, Leon Barry, Helene Chadwick, Nicholas Dunau and others.

COLUMBIA There will always be pictures aimed at a certain definite class and sure to succeed. The producer has no worries at all. He knows before the picture is made that it is going to measure up to a certain definite standard, and, if he is experienced, he can tell almost the amount of

Harold Lockwood's qualities are well enough known and in the other juvenile part is Martha Mansfield. "Broadway Bill" is what his name indicates till the girl throws him off and he decides to make a man of himself. The girl's father owns a lumber camp in the north woods and sends Bill to find why his birdseye maple isn't making money. The foreman is tough and he has a big sword in his right hand and a sneaky little wood thief as a left bower. "Accidents happen" in the woods and a few are scheduled to come to Bill. This part of the story, set in the real woods, hip-deep in snow, is fine. Bill wins out and has a physical encounter with the boss, not realizing at all, knocks him out, and he is elected foreman.

Bill has conquered gin so far, but he finds the cook's whiskey bottle wrapped in a newspaper. By chance he reads in this that the girl is engaged to his rival, and then he would have fallen if a friend had not come in. The girl's father, with the girl and the family, now appears. The girl goes to meet Bill. He is about to embrace her, but tells her he now has no right, as there is another. She thinks he refers to another woman. Small brother gets lost in the woods, Bill rescues him. Is nearly dead, and lies on the couch. The girl keeps embracing him, oh, so lovingly.

DOMINION Dorothy Dalton, one of the most popular of the screen stars, will be seen at the Dominion Theatre, commencing tomorrow, in her latest production, "The Kaiser's Shadow." The story is one of thrilling mystery and tense dramatic situations, showing undertakings of the United States intelligence department to outwit the Kaiser's spies. There is, of course, a charming love story in the picture as well, which is unfolded as a four-fold romance. The production is filled with energy and fascinating action and presents charming Dorothy Dalton in one of her most alluring roles.

BRIGHT REVUE CAST FOR TWO EVENINGS

Varied Bill Arranged to Take Place at Pantages Tomorrow and Tuesday—Some of the Artists.

A programme to please all tastes is in readiness for the Variety Revue, to be given at Pantages tomorrow and Tuesday nights in aid of the Blue Cross. The stage management is under an able and experienced hand, and promptly at 8:30 the show will commence and will not be allowed to drag. By kind permission of Mr. Steinfield, the erstwhile manager of Pantages, an overture will be played by the house orchestra, under the direction of Tony Jensen. The opening attraction on the bill will be Sergt. Matheson. Possessed of a pleasing and mellow baritone voice, he will render popular melodies, the choruses of which will be thrown on the screen and the audience invited to join in. He will be followed by Miss Lily Dooley, in novelty singing. This clever and youthful comedienne is not new to Victoria audiences, having won fame on previous occasions, and her reappearance will be eagerly looked forward to. Mr. William Boyd will give an exhibition of buck and wing dancing. He comes well recommended as an exceedingly clever dancer. Next on the bill is a mirth-provoking sketch, entitled, "Nearly Married," in which the following will appear: Miss Freda Hassenfratz, who is related to Mr. Paul van Halbe, one of the leading actors in Holland, Miss Eleanor Dalsiel, a jovial young ingenue, Miss Velma Greenwood, who shows great promise in character work, Miss Margaret Dangerfield, who has a personality of her own, Mr. A. W. Sempie, an exceptionally clever character comedian, Mr. C. A. Carroll, a blackface artist extraordinary, and Mr. Duick. "Nearly Married" is an abundance of extravagant farce and travesty, from which many a hearty laugh can be enjoyed. A fifteen-minute interval will follow the sketch, during which the orchestral band of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteers have kindly consented to play on Monday, Grand Naval Night, and on Tuesday night, Grand Military Night, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Angus, the 5th Regiment Band will do the honors.

The second half of the programme will be opened by Mr. Jack Doble, a very capable and clever Scottish comedian and a splendid impersonator of the famous Harry Lauder. He will be followed by little Miss Roma Johnson. Her dainty and attractive little personality, combined with her singing and dancing, is bound to win her way into the hearts of her audience. George Menelawa, always a favorite, will follow next, with a new repertoire of songs. He is bound to make a big hit. Miss Lily Christie and Miss Francis Jaffrey will be the next offering in a delightful singing and dancing divertissement. They are both finished artists, and their offering should prove a treat for all. Mr. Tom Dooley and his dancing girls, Misses Nellie Dooley, Lily Dooley, Velma Greenwood, Bernice Greenwood, Eleanor Dalsiel, and Evelynne Du Bois, should prove, in their singing and dancing novelty, "Over the Top With the Best of Luck," one of the hits of the bill. An added attraction will be seen in a grand spectacular tableau, "Over There," staged and directed by Commander Guy, in which the Misses Violet Avondale, Enid Ruddock, Daria McMorran, Dorothy Clayton, Lenore Cousins, Vera Cousins, Bernice Ruddock, Mary Forester, Nellie Smith and Agnes Guy will participate, commencing on Monday by the navy and on Tuesday by the military.

The programme, apart from the good cause for which the revue is being given, should secure big patronage.

Of the many German misadventures none has been greater than the expectation that India would prove a source of weakness to England during the war. Not only have the Indian people, with relatively few exceptions, been loyal, but their assistance to the Allies during the war has been of vast importance. The New York Evening Sun.

All This Week

VARIETY

All This Week

WM. S. HART

— IN —

"Shark Munroe"



BILL HART SAYS:

Mighty glad you are showing "Shark Munroe." I consider this one of my most important productions, not only because it maintains my standard, but also because it marks a new venture in my career by presenting me in an entirely different characterization from my former pictures.

I should like to urge the people of Victoria to see "Shark Munroe," as it was in an effort to give my friends something unusual that I changed from an outlaw of the plains to a rugged sea captain.

I want to know if they like it.

Brian S. Hart

SHARK MUNROE, GRANITE-FISTED SKIPPER OF THE SEALER "INDIANA"; SEATTLE IN THE EARLY NINETIES; ALASKA ATHROB WITH GOLD MADNESS, AND THE SEAS WHERE MAN IS MASTER BY MIGHT—ALL THESE WOVEN INTO A STORY BY C. GARDNER SULLIVAN, PRODUCED BY THOS. H. INCE, ACTED BY HART, SUPPORTED BY A REAL ALL-STAR CAST, MAKE IT ONE OF THE SEASON'S BIG PICTURES — A SUPER-SCREEN STORY.

FATTY ARBUCKLE IN "Good Night Nurse"

His appetite was out o' sight;
The booze he drank would fill a tank;
To excavate this human well,
They sent him to a hos-pi-tal!
Good Night Nurse!

See It Yourself—You're Entitled to Have as Much Fun as Fatty Did



ALLIES' OFFICIAL
WAR REVIEW

TRY TO
GET IN

BENEDICT BANTLY, DIRECTOR.

Shows Start—2:00, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45 and 9:45 P. M.

Madame Evelyn Bennett-Brock

Formerly Milan, Barcelona, New York

Voice Production
Interpretation
Operatic Singing
Lamperti Method

VOICES TRIED—Gratis by Appointment

Residence: 215-216 St. John's Place Bldg.

745 Yates Street

Victoria, B.C.

All
Week

DOMINION

All
Week

PRESENTS

Dorothy Dalton

THE POPULAR SCREEN STAR

In
Her
Latest
Triumph

One of the most thrilling mystery pictures of the year. This mystery part of the play, in which a girl in love keeps her wits keen for her Country, will fascinate you and hold you in tense suspense.

THE KAISER'S SHADOW

A really clever play built up on the workings of the American Intelligence Department against the Kaiser's spies. But this is not all, because a fourfold romance is the real subject of this play, which is full of energy, action and love.

CARTOON COMEDY

WEEKLY WAR NEWS

Vancouver Island News

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR
COWICHAN EXHIBITION

Entries So Numerous as to Pre-
dictate One of the Most Suc-
cessful Shows Ever Held in
District.

DUNCAN, Sept. 21.—The dinner to be given by the directors of the Cowichan Agricultural Association on Thursday evening next, the 26th inst., in commemoration of this being the Jubilee Exhibition, will be an "All Cowichan Product Dinner." From the first to the last course served everything on the bill of fare will come forth from the hands of the growers and producers of the district, and it is expected the grounds will be filled to capacity.

The fact that Mr. McEwen, of Victoria, is bringing his famous riding school with twelve horses up to give an exhibition of all kinds of riding and fancy stunts on the exhibition grounds on Friday evening of the fair has aroused the keenest interest among the residents of Cowichan district. Arrangements are now being made for the horse show, and it is expected the grounds will be filled to capacity.

In the poultry section there promises to be a fine showing of birds of both American and Mediterranean classes. They will be housed under canvas this year in a large tent secured from the Provincial Government, 45 feet by 35 feet, which was used for the British Columbia display at the San Francisco Exhibition, and has now been erected at the rear of the main building.

The Better Babies Contest, another of the new divisions that has been added to this year's catalogue, has aroused great enthusiasm. This division is under the supervision of the King's Daughters' Hospital, working in conjunction with Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, who has had considerable experience in this line, and will be assisted by Dr. Watson Dykes, Miss Curry, the late matron of the hospital, Miss Smith, and the present matron and nurses of the hospital. Dr. Arthur Price, Medical Health Officer for Victoria, will act as judge. The number of babies have been limited to 40. This is to allow full justice to be given each child.

Other new divisions in this year's catalogue include the Indian exhibit, the trade exhibit, and district exhibit. Much appreciation has been expressed over the fact that Miss G. M. McKay, in charge of the anti-tuberculosis exhibit, and Miss Campbell in charge of the health exhibit, will be over with the exhibit that were shown at the Vancouver Exhibition and in which so much interest was manifested by all there. In a letter just received by Mr. McKay, the local secretary, from Miss McKay, the tuberculosis nurse, she states that they are bringing the entire tuberculosis exhibit, including the X-ray and electrical plant.

Coopering with a request by the Canada Food Board, all classes of canned foods have been eliminated this year, but the directors have made arrangements with the Department of Agriculture and Mr. C. B. Campbell will give demonstrations of vegetable and fruit canning.

to \$10 or over will be paid in the nature of war scrip. As far as is known this is the first exhibition in the Dominion paying premiums in this manner, and the Minister of Finance has expressed great appreciation of the action.

Golf Links Opened
The Ketchikan golf links were opened again for this season's play by a Red Cross Day on Thursday afternoon, and, both from pleasure and the financial side proved a great success, \$12.50 being realized to be turned over to the Red Cross. The tournament was divided into three competitions. In the ladies' open Mrs. Humphries carried off the honors; in the club competition for men, Mr. C. H. Dickie came off victor; and in the class for non-members for men Mr. G. O. Day was successful in taking first place.

Mr. J. W. Flett, of Maple Bay, has received the appointment to the position at the Government office, Duncan, made vacant through the death of Mr. H. D. Morton. Mr. Flett served for many years with the Provincial Government in Victoria.

INTERESTING LETTER
FROM LIEUT. R. GOOD

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—Mr. H. L. Good, collector of customs, has received the following letter from his son, Lieut. Richard Good, in which the weakening of the enemy's morale is clearly shown. The letter reads as follows:
"We are all walking on air over here now, owing to our wonderful success at the Hun. It has been a grand victory in every way. I had a trip over the recaptured territory which was very gratifying, for I saw about five yards away one Khalil boy, and on his shoulder straps were pinned three little 'Chitana' badges.
"One of my men has sold me a pair of practically brand new glasses made in Paris. I expect a Frenchman lost them to the Hun not long ago, and now he has lost them back to our boys. The Canadians and Australians are certainly grand fighters, the best

over here, I'm sure, for everything they do is successful.

No More Knocks
"I'll bet the German Empire won't stand many more knocks of the same calibre he has been getting since Poch's counter attack on the Marne started. His men are tickled to pieces to be captured and look very cheerful when coming back from the line under escort, so that doesn't say much for his morale.

"Am just trying a wrangle for two leaves now. One of 10 days to Paris right away, which does not affect U. K. leave, and one to England directly I get back from Paris. The Sirge Park Major is a decent chap, and has promised to see it through if Corps H.Q. will assent to it.

Lieut. Good a Brother
"Lambert runs in to see me quite often now. He is driving a Daimler lorry (3 tons), and finds it rather heavy work after being in the office for so long, but still looks as young as ever.
"My canteen is like Johnnie Walker, still going strong, but the concerts have fallen flat owing to the men working so hard, but will start them going again when the work slackens off a bit."

NANAIMO TENNIS CLUB

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—Members of the Nanaimo Tennis Club acted as hosts today to a team from the Laurel Club of Vancouver, which came over to play a return match with the local club. The selection committee picked the following team:

Ladies' Doubles
Miss Thomas and Miss Tugue.
Miss Kitchin and Mrs. Peto.
Miss Shepherd and Miss Peto.
Mixed Doubles
Miss Tugue and Porritt.
Miss Tugue and Granger.
Miss Kitchin and Rev. Ryall.
Mrs. Peto and Hanna.
Miss Peto and Hindmarsh.
Miss Shepherd and Ford.
Men's Doubles
Ryall and Hanna.
Hindmarsh and Ford.

COLUMBIA

PRESENTS

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

HAROLD LOCKWOOD



— IN —

"Broadway Bill"

A Metro Wonder Play in Five Parts

ALSO

WEEKLY COMEDY

Shows Start at 1, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9:45 P. M.

COMING

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

MARY PICKFORD in "Stella Maris"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Jazz Walter"

GRANBY IS NOW QUITE
LARGE MINING TOWN

Sprung Up Near Cassidy's
Siding and Its Permanency
Is Assured — Motor Service
to Ladysmith.

GRANBY, Sept. 21.—Within an inconceivably short space of time the new town of Granby, near Cassidy's Siding, has sprung into being, and its permanency is assured from the character of the buildings erected and the care taken in laying out the townsite. Everything has been done with due regard to the requirements of the future population, and no doubt in time Granby will become one of the model towns of Vancouver Island. Granby is connected with Ladysmith by an auto line, cars making the trips at stated hours several times a day. A water system has been completed, which will afford an ample supply for the present and future requirements of the population. Just now preparations are being made for the installation of an electric lighting system, the poles being on the ground ready to be erected.

The company has completed an air shaft preparatory to installing the permanent air fan. Owing to a scarcity of skilled labor, the tipple building is not progressing as fast as it would otherwise have done, but it will be completed before long.

APPRECIATES SMOKES

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—In the course of a letter to his mother at South Wellington, Pte. Henry Holt, who is now somewhere in France, has high praise for the L.O.D.E. tobacco fund. He expresses himself thus: "Yan, mother, I might say a little on the subject of the tobacco fund. First of all I have received many parcels of cigarettes and especially from Mrs. Lewis of Nanaimo. I want to say that she is doing great work for us out here, and I cannot send too many thanks to Mrs. Lewis and the indefatigable workers with her, for any one who smokes says that there is nothing like a cigarette. If we don't have a smoke

SHIPPING HOLIDAY
GIFTS TO FRANCE

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—Bastion Chapter, I.O.D.E., is commencing on Monday next to pack Christmas boxes for soldiers overseas, and those who intend contributing cakes are reminded not to forget to do their baking immediately. Friends are asked kindly to make the fruit cakes in one pound coffee or baking powder tins, as they are most conveniently packed. Also contributions of the following articles will be most acceptable: Tinned oysters, milk, marmalade, potted meats and beans, chocolate bars, peppermint, tobacco or cigarettes, cube sugar, gum, ozo cubes and socks. The committee in charge of the packing will be located in the Herald old office next to P. Burns.

NEW PROPOSAL GOES
TO THE OPERATORS

But yesterday's conference resulted in the men's representatives agreeing to a proposal to be made to the companies through the Minister of Mines to the effect that the 900 men now on strike resume work on a 0-11 shift basis, this offer of the men to remain on for 30 days, the period within which, it is believed, the commission suggested by Hon. Mr. Allen would make its investigations and submit its findings.

The men's representatives referred to the dangerous conditions existing in the Crow's Nest coal mines through the "bumpa." They claimed that the one-shift plan would not curtail output, the suggestion being made to them that if the companies agreed to the adoption of the principle at once, that for the next 30 days the men would have excellent opportunity to show whether they were for the one shift was justified by their desire to produce a maximum output in that shift. The possibility of the Federal Government stepping in and making the Military Service Act apply to the men in case they refused to work was suggested. Mr. Brown stated that in that case there would instantly be a clash between the Government and half a million mine workers of America, a situation which, the Premier suggested, would mean that the Government would "come to Canada."

Other representatives of the coal at the conference were Mr. A. A. Wills, Secretary of the B. C. Federation of Labor; Mr. Edward Wilson, vice-president of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council; and Walter Head and W. E. Trotter, vice-presidents of the Labor Federation.

a commission of three representing the men, the operators and the Government, should be named to investigate and report upon the advisability of inaugurating a one-shift plan instead of the present two shifts, and, if the commission recommended it, that legislation would be brought down at the next session of the Legislature making the one-shift plan effective, the commission's recommendation to remain binding until the end of the war and the legislation to be passed to extend the one-shift principle to all mines in British Columbia to become effective one year after the conclusion of the war. While the company representatives at the Vancouver conference adopted the Minister's suggestion, the men refused to do so.

But yesterday's conference resulted in the men's representatives agreeing to a proposal to be made to the companies through the Minister of Mines to the effect that the 900 men now on strike resume work on a 0-11 shift basis, this offer of the men to remain on for 30 days, the period within which, it is believed, the commission suggested by Hon. Mr. Allen would make its investigations and submit its findings.

The men's representatives referred to the dangerous conditions existing in the Crow's Nest coal mines through the "bumpa." They claimed that the one-shift plan would not curtail output, the suggestion being made to them that if the companies agreed to the adoption of the principle at once, that for the next 30 days the men would have excellent opportunity to show whether they were for the one shift was justified by their desire to produce a maximum output in that shift. The possibility of the Federal Government stepping in and making the Military Service Act apply to the men in case they refused to work was suggested. Mr. Brown stated that in that case there would instantly be a clash between the Government and half a million mine workers of America, a situation which, the Premier suggested, would mean that the Government would "come to Canada."

"LEGITIMATE" DRAMA FOR COMING SEASON

Many Good Things Offered by
Royal Victoria Theatre in
Addition to Fine Line of
Film Attractions.

Something of the old-time array of theatrical attractions is set forth by Mr. C. A. Denham in his announcement of the 1918-19 offerings at the Royal Victoria Theatre. "Those who have mourned the comparative disappearance of the 'legitimate' since the outbreak of the war will be given many opportunities during the coming months of refreshing their spirits in the presence of the 'spoken play' at Victoria's biggest playhouse. This does not mean that films are waning in popularity or demand or that the 'Royal' has any intention of reducing its patrons to the rarer opportunities offered in the way of touring musical comedies, dramas, etc. It simply means that in conjunction with the usual number of high-class film productions a number of road attractions have been booked, the latter being designed for Mondays and Tuesdays of the week, and the former for the remaining days.

The season of the 'legitimate' will open on September 30 with "Alexander the Great," which, unlike any of the other plays which are to follow, will run for a whole week. Afterwards there will come, on dates already fixed, nineteen other attractions, the first of which will be a big musical comedy, "Going Up," which, as the name suggests, centres round the experiences of an aeroplane. Then there is to be "You're in Love," followed most appropriately, though at a somewhat distant date, by "Happiness."

Mr. John E. Kellard, who made a very favorable impression here last winter when he brought his Shakespearean players to the city, will be at the Royal Victoria for two nights with well-known plays by the Elizabethan dramatist. His "Minstrel" come next. Other attractions will be in the following order:

"Garden of Allah" (two nights), "Bird of Paradise," Ellison White Opera Company, "Business Before Pleasure" (comedy), "Her Regiment" (musical comedy), "Twin Beds" (comedy), "Friendly Enemies" (comedy-drama), Richard Carle (musical comedy), "Tailor-Made Man" (comedy), George Arliss in "So Long Letty" (musical comedy), "Naughty Wife" (two nights), Ladies' Musical Club programme (artists for which will be brought by Steers and Co-man), "Turn to Right," and Miss Maude Adams.

RED CROSS BRINGING MR. BRANCH RILEY HERE

Will Give Famous Lecture on
Pacific Northwest in Prin-
cess Theatre Next Thursday
—For Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Stock Company have announced presenting on Thursday, September 24, the noted international lecturer, Mr. Frank Branch Riley, at the Princess Theatre. Mr. Riley will give the splendid lecture he has for the past months been delivering to the population in the large centres of the East on the glories and opportunities of the International Northwest. A moderate charge will be made as an admission to the lecture, which will be beautifully illustrated with colored slides, and the whole proceeds will be diverted to the funds of the Red Cross Society, as is the practice in the case of all the Stock Company presentations.

Mr. Frank Branch Riley was selected to tell the East of the Northwest through the official action of the Parliament of British Columbia and the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington States, as a man well qualified to carry the message of this country to the east of the continental divide. He told the stran-

gers to the Pacific Slope of the rest, rest and recreation to be found among the indescribably beautiful scenes, and the tonic, mountain and ocean, environment of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, in what is reported one of the most successful and stimulating tours of education ever conducted. He has now completed his work and is on his return trip to his home at Portland, Oregon. The Red Cross Stock Company was quick to estimate the value of his magnificent lecture would be to the residents of this city and Mr. Riley responded freely to its desire that he should come here as a benefit, as well, to the funds of the Red Cross.

His lecture has wide variety, and its delivery is made in a delightfully pleasing and fascinatingly interesting manner, as those who have heard Mr. Riley speak will appreciate. He will speak of "The Last West," the astonishing scenic beauty and grandeur of the International Pacific Northwest, and will give sidelights on the industrial potentiality and companion activities of the two American states and this Province in the preparation and prosecution of the Great War, and a host of entertaining glimpses of this land of the Pacific from the viewpoint of a trained observer. The talk will be charmingly illustrated.

THANKSGIVING DINNER

Ladies of the North Saanich Women's Institute Will Feast and Entertain at Northaven Pavilion.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Saanich Women's Institute was held on Thursday last in the small Berquist Hall, Sidney, when a fair attendance of enthusiastic members was present. Mrs. Blackwood Wiseman was the unanimous choice of the meeting to represent the Vancouver Island Institute district on the advisory board.

The members were particularly eager to push along the new work of the Navy League, viz., the collecting of superfluous clean clothing and the tops of hosiery to be made up and sent to England for the use of dependents of the men of the mercantile marine, whose dire needs, it was pointed out, are sadly neglected and even uncomprehended. A committee was formed for this work. Mrs. Simister and Mrs. Ingledew were appointed delegates to the conference of Vancouver Island Women's Institute.

It was agreed to give the returned soldiers of Northaven Military Convalescent Hospital a substantial Thanksgiving dinner on October 14 by way of showing a little appreciation of the great thing which the soldiers have done for their country. The dinner will be followed by a social evening.

All Week
Commencing
Monday



ROYAL VICTORIA

We Beg to Announce That
Dainty

MARGUERITE CLARK

The Sweetest Girl in Motion Pictures Will Appear in
Her Latest Photoplay

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

THIS IS A SPLENDID PICTURIZATION OF MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL. IT MAKES A REMARKABLE PICTURE AND THE PRESENTATION PROMISES TO BE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON AT OUR THEATRE.

COMEDY

WEEKLY

Y.W.C.A. TAG IS PLEASING SUCCESS

Between \$1,600 and \$1,700
Taken by Army of Collectors
—Several Cheques Contrib-
uted Yesterday.

The returns from the Y. W. C. A. tag held yesterday in Victoria, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the administrative work of the association, amounted to between \$1,600 and \$1,700.

The undertaking was conducted in a very business-like way, and although the collectors did their work quietly there were few people in the city who were not given the opportunity of contributing to the fund. About one hundred and fifty taggers were posted about the city, headquarters being at the association rooms, corner of Douglas and Courtney Streets, where the girls were served at any hour of the day with tea provided by the social committee of the Y. W. C. A. headed by Mrs. French, Mrs. Skales, and Miss Gilbert. Mrs. Beckwith, president of the association, was in direct charge of the whole work of issuing and taking in the boxes, etc., assisting her being Mrs. Colman, Mrs. Nivn and Miss Marlett, secretary. At the end of a very successful day's work the process of counting the money, which was largely in silver, fell to Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Nivn, Miss Leitch, of the Kings' Daughters, and Messrs. Beckwith, Forman and Nivn. The cash was sent at a late hour to the Union Bank, which kindly opened its doors in the evening in order to permit the deposit of the receipts in the safe. They and all other helpers won the hearty thanks of the committee.

Cheques were received during the day from Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mr. D. R. Kay, Gordon's Ltd., and Mr. W. J. Dowler. "Peter," Mrs. Duco's Boston bull, worked industriously all day, with the result that he added \$123 to the takings.

FILM STAR IS COMING IN PANTAGES VARIETY

Octavia Handworth, well known as a former Lubin and Vitaphone screen star, will be one of the featured attractions on the new bill of Pantages Variety, commencing Wednesday with the matinee performance on Wednesday. She will be seen in a delightful comedy sketch called "Twice a Week." With her are F. J. Murphy

and Gordon De Maine, Frank Sinclair, Cliff Dixon and Myrtle Lawler are the principals in a Marty Brooks musical comedy, entitled "Olives." Hazel and Vivian Polla, with Nat LeRoy, have a clever and original song and dance act. Britt Wood is a "nut" with a harmonica who has an act just crumful of fun. Seno, Dunbar and Jordan are a trio of acrobats and acrobats of unusual accomplishments, and Dorothy Waters, of five, sings and dances delightfully.

CHANGE IN SYSTEM GOES TO RATEPAYERS

Fire Wardens Will Recommend
That Question of Instituting
Double Platoon System in
Department Be Voted Upon.

If the recommendation of the Fire Wardens, as it will go before the City Council soon, is adopted, the question of whether the local fire department shall be placed upon what is known as the double platoon system will be submitted to the ratepayers.

At a meeting of the Fire Wardens held yesterday afternoon the various aspects of the question were fully gone into with Fire Chief Davis, who presented data showing what will be the cost of changing from the present system of twenty-four hour shifts to the twelve-hour shifts which is the distinguishing feature of the double platoon system.

It is estimated by Fire Chief Davis that to make the turnover to the new system will cost approximately \$17,000 per year more than at present, this being required for the additional fifteen men who would have to be added to the department.

In view of the increased expenditure necessitated by the change, the Fire Wardens are of the opinion that the matter should be presented to the ratepayers, who will have to pay the bill, and that will be their recommendation to the City Council.

Arrangements have been made whereby the horses now at headquarters and used for hauling the aerial truck will be turned over to the City Engineer's department. The motorizing of the big truck is now under way and when ready for operation the last of the horse-drawn apparatus will have disappeared and the aerial truck will be presented to Victoria's department will see the passing of the horse as a necessary adjunct to the fire fighting equipment.

NO GAS TODAY FOR MOTOR ENTHUSIAST

Furthermore the "Stop Joy-
Riding With the Kaiser"
Movement Said to Be Gain-
ing Headway With Public.

Victoria is now a closed town on Sundays to the dispensing of gasoline to motorists. It is said that all the garages and service stations are in agreement in the matter of denying sale of gas on Sunday in response to the government appeal for such steps to be taken in an effort to conserve the existing supply of gasoline, which is inadequate for all purposes.

The respective Governments, at the request of the fuel controllers of the United States and Canada, are urging, as a patriotic duty, all motor drivers to conserve gasoline by eliminating Sunday touring. They have advanced the movement on the basis of a voluntary contribution on the part of motor owners and drivers towards winning the war, its slogan is "Stop joy-riding with the Kaiser," and it is reported to be gaining such general support in public opinion as to make it a reflection on the patriotism of the Sunday motorist. The military authorities of this district have taken the lead as an organization. A recent district order contained the following clause: "The Military Council has decided that gasoline and oil will not be provided at public expense to officers and others who use their privately owned cars in the public service."

OPPOSITION LEADER ON NORTHERN TRIP

W. J. Bowser, K.C., Leaves To-
morrow on Three Weeks'
Visit to Important Centres
on Coast and Along G.T.P.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Legislature, leaves tomorrow via the G. T. P. boat for a trip north, during the course of which he will visit a number of points along the Coast and after travelling over the G. T. P. Railway will return via the C. N.

R. to Kamloops and then home. This will be the fourth trip which the leader of the Opposition has taken since the last session of the Legislature ended, trips which were made with the idea of permitting him to get into personal touch with conditions through the chief sections of the Province to the end that as leader of the Opposition he may be in a position at the forthcoming session of the House to give intelligent consideration to the legislation brought down by the Government, and in his position as the chief critic of the administration, he possessed of first-hand knowledge of the conditions which such legislation affects.

On his previous three trips Mr. Bowser covered a large field in his travels, most of his journeying being done by motor, which permitted him to visit many points not reached by the railroads. He made a point of studying conditions in the industrial sections and ascertaining their requirements and what difficulties now confront them. This information will undoubtedly prove of great service when, at the next session, legislation is introduced which may affect the industrial, commercial or agricultural interests.

Mr. Bowser's first stop will be made at Ocean Falls, whence he will go to Brannan's Bay, and then on to Prince Rupert, where he will make a stay of two days. Leaving that point, he will visit Terrace, Hazelton, Smithers, Telkwa, Vanderhoof, and Prince George, at all of stops. He will go East on the G. T. P. as far as Lucerne, where he will take the C. N. R. coming down to Kamloops, and thence on to Vancouver. Mr. Bowser expects to be absent from the city for about three weeks.

Farming's Bright Future

We are going to bring back from Europe an army of men who for the first time in their lives have learned to live in the open air. The counting room, the office and the factory will know fewer of them. The placid existence and easy life of other days will no longer appeal to them. They will want some kind of combat to keep their muscles and their minds in trim, and to the breaking in of new farms and ranches many of these men will turn. Most of them will know little of farming as a vocation, but in the school of experience they will have learned how to learn and how to work. We tell, after the strain of war, will seem hard to them in comparison.

ON THE MARRIAGE DAY

Romance comes and history begins—and comes to its end. When "Paganini" is applied to status out roads, brains and com. Nothing as care and gaiety as Paganini's Care and Wart Extractor, try "Paganini's," 24c, at all dealers.

son. So, with the impetus to farming which will follow, there will be a solution of the great problem of farm labor. With the certainty of good wages for labor, and good profits for the man who becomes an owner, agriculture in the United States faces a promising future.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Commencing Wednesday PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE

Marty Brooks'
Biggest Musical Hit

"Olives"

With
SINCLAIR & DIXON
and Myrtle Lawler, With
Dashing Chorus

The Screen Star OCTAVIA HANDWORTH

And Company Presents the
Brilliant Comedy
"TWICE-A-WEEK"

BRITT WOOD

"The Boob and His
Harmonica"

And Four Other Attractions

J. MacMillan Muir

Vocal technique; perfect
tone production; correct
breathing; solo singing;
English, French, Italian
repertoire.

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**VARIETY
REVUE**
In aid of
**THE
BLUE CROSS**
TOMORROW
Grand Naval Night
and
TUESDAY
Grand Military Night
**AT
PANTAGES**
Commencing 8:30 Sharp
Box Office opens 10 a.m.
tomorrow. Book your
seats early.
Admission 25c, 50c,
75c. Boxes \$1.00
Phone 3314

PROPOSED NEW ACT DISCUSSED

Committee Is Chosen to Assist in Drafting New Municipal Legislation — Union Elects 1918-1919 Officers.

PENTICTON, Sept. 21.—The convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities came to a close on Friday afternoon with the choice of North Vancouver as the meeting place for 1919. The presentation of the invitation came from the North Shore of Burrard Inlet and that district was favored over Victoria, which had also invited the union for next year.

Reeve Fraser, of Burnaby, the 1918 vice-president, was elevated to the presidency by acclamation. He succeeds Reeve Bridgeman, of North Vancouver district, who declined reelection. Councillor Loutit, of North Vancouver district, was elected vice-president out of a field of four. The other candidates were Mayor Wright of Armstrong; Reeve Borden of Saanich, and Mayor Todd, of Victoria.

F. A. McDiarmid was re-elected solicitor, and Mayor Gray, of New Westminster, will again act as secretary-treasurer. Both were chosen unanimously.

There were seventeen nominations for the executive, the following being elected: Reeve Bridgeman, North Vancouver district; Mayor Gale Vancouver; Mayor Perry, Prince George; Reeve Smith, Penticton; Mayor Miller, Kamloops; Reeve Fletcher, Point Grey, and Reeve Borden, Saanich.

Commissioner Gillespie, of South Vancouver, and Reeve Bridgeman, were chosen as representatives of the union on the board of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

To Draft Municipal Act

From a list of fourteen the following were elected as a special committee to assist the executive in drafting the proposed new municipal act: Mayor Wright, Armstrong; Clerk Dickenson, North Cowichan; Councillor Shillcock, Oak Bay; Reeve Patterson, Delta; Auditor Floyd, Oak Bay; Mayor Ashwell, Chilliwack; Reeve Kidston, Goldstream.

The convention spent almost the entire day in dealing with the important features of the proposed new act. Attorney-General Farris and Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, were in attendance to hear the discussion. As previously explained, the new act is designed to give the municipalities almost carte blanche in legislation under the supervision of a Local Government Board. Thus they will no longer need to go to the Legislature year by year to obtain powers to pass by-laws meeting new conditions arising.

The convention agreed on Friday that the proposed Local Government Board and the public utilities commission might well consist of the same individuals.

Annual Tax Rate

The plan of a compulsory annual tax rate was also accepted. Solicitor McDiarmid had a clause put through doing away with the necessity of advertising these rates in newspapers and the Gazette. Unless the Legislature changes the bill this will now be optional. Lands on which 1917 taxes are not paid will automatically be sold in the 1918 tax sale.

These sales will likely be conducted in the month of September each year.

Tax on Improvements

The solicitor sought to preserve a clause in the draft which called for taxation upon improvements. He claimed that nothing could save most municipalities if they endeavored to raise the money for uncontrollable expenditures from land only. Reeve Fraser, of Burnaby, and Reeve Fletcher, of Point Grey, succeeded, however, in having the taxation of improvements made optional. The solicitor's endeavor to do away with land tax was also defeated.

The provisions of the proposed new act by which radical changes in police departments will be made, were accepted. It is planned to eliminate police commissioners, the councils doing the work. A system of county crown attorneys under the Attorney-General will be set up. They will do police court prosecuting, and the Attorney-General will in future have more control in the field. The Local Government Board will fix the number of policemen under the municipality. The management of police departments and the administration of justice will remain with the councils.

The general idea conveyed in the proposed act of transferring the legislative power of the Legislature to the municipal councils subject to the Local Government Board and to the act itself was agreed to. Oak Bay suggested that school expenditures should be brought under the control of the councils, but the convention at the suggestion of Mayor Gray, of New Westminster, concluded that it would be better to be content with having disputes between councils and school boards over school expenditures sent to the Local Government Board for adjudication.

Municipal Appeals

Mr. L. D. Leduc objected to municipal appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council from the board as he thought this would introduce politics. He also considered that the board's jurisdiction should be confined to financial matters. The special committee will go into this situation. It was recommended that the educational department create school areas irrespective of municipal boundaries. The convention also passed a resolution urging the Provincial Government to pass a law providing for urban and rural town planning and development.

The resolutions of the General Roads League, passed in a convention of that body here this week were sent to the union executive to be placed before the Government.

Schools' Dependence

By resolution passed Friday morning the Union of B. C. Municipalities voted to have the salaries of school dependents increased in proportion to the rise in the cost of living as shown from time to time by the Dominion Government statistics. This action was unanimously



This is Claude Graham-White, popularly known as "Fat" Graham-White, who will be an attraction on the Variety Theatre program tomorrow, in one of his newest comedies.

passed by the convention on motion of Councillor Loutit, of North Vancouver, and Commissioner Gillespie, of South Vancouver.

The motion respecting the construction of homes for soldiers' families was carried unanimously. It endorses the proposal that the British Columbia Government undertake the construction of houses on crown, Provincial or Dominion property in the Province, funds being furnished at low interest by the Dominion and the homes being sold or leased to the soldiers and dependents at cost.

Sale of Near Beer

Chilliwack presented a resolution today to give power to municipalities to regulate the sale of near beer and cider. It obtained the endorsement of the committee but was defeated by the convention after Councillor Loutit, of North Vancouver, said that such powers would create a reaction against prohibition and would bring back hide-bound Puritanical days.

Victoria successfully got through a motion, giving municipalities the right to allow the erection of signs, signs, gasoline stands, etc., under, on, or above streets, and to charge therefor. The same city sought to have arbitration between the municipalities of the first-class and private interests eliminated in favor of court action. The convention rejected the proposal, although it agreed to a second one that the general right of appeal from an arbitration of the finding be granted.

Disease Prevention

Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, gave an address on the subject of disease prevention in British Columbia. He discussed the question of social diseases, stating that forty per cent of the deaths of infants under one year could be attributed to social diseases. He alluded to the progress which had been made in Great Britain, the United States and Australia in regard to public education of this subject, and declared that the matter would have to be taken up in a firm and earnest way in this Province. The speaker declared that regulations provided by the Government in connection with camp sanitation has been largely responsible for the decrease in typhoid in British Columbia, which fell from 800 cases in 1913 to 20 in 1918. Eight hundred camps in British Columbia now received and for the most part observed the health regulations. Dr. MacLean admitted that the medical inspection of the rural school was not altogether satisfactory and would probably have to be improved by a follow-up system with nurses.

He gave his hearers some details on the tuberculosis evil to which could be attributed one death in every ten. He urged municipalities to take prompt steps to fight the white plague, and assured them that health expenditures would not be criticized by the public. Each council should have a complete survey of its district and report all cases to Victoria.

ARMY HUTS APPROVED BY GENERAL CURRIE

A correspondent at the front writes:

Having so recently visited the Canadian battlefield in France and the Canadian camps in England, I cannot refrain from giving a helping hand to the appeal for the Army Hut fund of the Knights of Columbus. There is nothing in the war area that gives one a greater feeling of satisfaction than the provision made in the variety of ways outside of the regular army organization for the comfort and welfare of our troops. There was fine summer weather when I was in France and the conditions behind the lines were at their best. Yet what dreary, lonely places those billets and rest camps in the ruined villages would have been but for the recreational pleasure, and quiet rest supplied, to the unfortunates by such institutions as the Knights of Columbus. And how horribly depressing must such camps be in the wet and wintry weather.

Sir Arthur Currie beamed with gratitude when he asked me to support in every way all the organizations engaged in such work, which he regarded as a most essential part in the carrying on of the war. It doesn't matter very much whether the good work done by Catholic or Protestant, Presbyterian or Baptist, for the creeds have been thrown into the melting pot. Our soldiers know each other only as brothers.

Every Canadian with a relative at the front would, if he could see the sequel thereto as I have seen it, conclude that for which the Knights of Columbus make appeal. I have already referred to the care that is taken of our Canadian soldiers directly they step into London. The K. of C. do their part with two well-kept clubs. At the training camps in England, at the hospitals in France, and at every divisional point in the battle area, the K. of C. army is a centre of relaxation for Canadian soldiers.

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for Invalids

A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water. Canada Food Board License No. 2424.

SEES COMMERCIALIZED AIR TRAVEL CERTAINTY

Mr. Claude Graham-White Anticipates Three-Hour Trip Between London and Paris for Five-Pound Note.

Claude Graham-White writes in The London Chronicle:

The Civil Aerial Transport Committee, after deliberating for a year, has now sent in its report to the Air Ministry; and it is hoped that the Air Council, after considering this report, will take prompt and vigorous action. The committee was only advisory; and what is required now, and is indeed overdue, is executive work in selecting and organizing those aerial routes which can be opened up for traffic immediately the war ends.

While the committee has been deliberating practically nothing has been done. The Air Ministry, indeed, has no power yet to deal with commercial flying. Its powers are purely military. But Parliament would, of course, soon give it what powers it requires, and it is now generally assumed that—probably in collaboration with the Board of Trade as to the control of passenger traffic—the Air Ministry will have the task, after the war, not only of directing military air work, but of fostering all forms of civil flying. The industry, in fact, looks to the Ministry for something more than a formal blessing when the first aerial services are established. It will expect the Ministry to represent its case very strongly to the Government; and, should the question arise, as it may, of subsidizing experimental routes, then the Air Ministry must be ready to beard the officials of the Treasury in their den, though to obtain money from the Treasury an almost supernatural gift of persuasion.

By Air Express to Paris

There should be no need, however, so far as the promotion of certain air routes is concerned, to go cap in hand to the authorities. Take London-Paris as an example. It should be possible to operate such a route entirely by private enterprise, and to make it pay. We shall have machines, when the war ends, which will carry a dozen passengers between three cities in a journey lasting only three hours instead of seven—the shortest time by land and sea; and, provided the volume of traffic is sufficient to dispatch several large machines each way daily, it should be possible to carry passengers, profitably, at an express fare of 15s. or very little more. When one remembers that the first-class rail and boat fare is, at normal times, £2 16s. 11d., and that the traveller who goes by air would save a clear forty hours as compared with land and sea, it appears reasonable to assume that a number of passengers would be forthcoming if the single fare was only about 15s.

There are other routes, also, connecting London with Continental cities, which private enterprise should be capable of operating successfully, without Government assistance; and the same applies to certain express routes in this country, though here our short distances, as compared with those from London to the Continent, may make it difficult for an airway to compete directly with a railway, remembering that time must be occupied in establishing the land connections of an airway, and that it requires a non-stop flight of three or four hours for an aircraft to show its superiority over the train. With high-speed machines, however, carrying only a pilot and a bag of urgent letters for which special fees are paid, it should be possible to establish, successfully, certain purely express mail routes between London and the cities of the Midlands and the north. Flying at a speed of 150 miles an hour, these express machines should have an urgent letter to be posted in the morning in London, at some convenient time after the opening of business, and received so quickly, say, in Manchester that a reply could be written and delivered in London in time to be dealt with before the close of the business day. It should also be possible to post a letter in London as late as 11:30 a.m., for a city as distant as Glasgow, and for this letter to be delivered in a Glasgow office at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The fees charged at first for a letter sent by express air-mail would be comparatively high—probably about 2s. 6d. for a distance of 250 to 300 miles. It is also believed that, in spite of our short distances and express railways, there would be scope for a service of aircraft—large machines carrying mails, passengers, and light urgently consigned goods, which would connect important centres of population, and which would fly daily along some given route, stopping here and there to pick up or set down, rather in the manner of the old mail coaches. An average speed, even with large, heavily-laden machines, would be 80 or 90 miles an hour; they would show, therefore, a marked saving of time over the train.

Looking Up the Aerodromes

One of the difficulties to be overcome in running an air service in this country in direct competition with railways, is to reduce to its lowest proportion the time taken on land connections. Aerodromes will, at any rate for some period after the war, be established on the outskirts of cities—though ultimately it may be possible to bring large machines right into the heart of a city. But in any event, the question of carrying passengers out to the aerodrome of departure, and then of conveying them into a city again from the aerodrome of arrival, in specially favorable conditions, this may be done by tube or train. The London Aerodrome, for example, is already connected directly with a main railway line; and it is also intended, after the war, to extend one of the tube railways out to this aerodrome. But in many cases the land connections will have to be made by fast motor-cars, in the case of passengers, and by motor-cars, in the case of goods. It is both one of the cost of this land transport will be included in the general fee charged.

The ideal is to pick a business man up by air at his office and drive him to the aerodrome of departure, then transport him by air, and finally take him, again by car, right to the door of his house in the city of arrival. And there is no reason why this should not be done. Given such an organization, all a business man would have to do would be to ring up the nearest aerodrome on the morning on which he wished to travel; the aerial transport company would then do the rest.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Only



FANNIE WARD

In the Pathe Photoplay From A. H. WOODS' Hit of the Stage

"The Yellow Ticket"

The original play ran for 400 days in New York; 200 days in Chicago; and has played to crowded houses everywhere.

Many critics hailed it as the best play of the season.

Written by MICHAEL MORTON, the Celebrated Playwright

Ruthlessly Realistic Startlingly Sensational Perfectly Produced A-bly Acted

Shows Start 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00 and 9:30 p.m.

Prices Matinee: 10c, 15c Evening 15c

Children 5c Children 10c

ROMANO

Having read so far, however, a reader will no doubt have questions in his mind. He may, for example, desire to ask: "Can you make an air service safe?" "Can you make it reliable?" These questions, both of which are all-important, I shall deal with in a second article.

It must be admitted that the plan conceived by Foch was a splendid one, and that he has contrived to carry it out very smartly. Nevertheless, once again the enemy has underestimated the force of resistance of the German armies. We will succeed in extricating ourselves fairly well from our difficult position without too heavy losses, and after having abandoned a relatively restricted area. All the same, even at the risk of provoking greater joy among our enemies, we shall not hesitate if it be found necessary to yield more ground still to shorten our front. What our High Command desires above all is to economize its strategic reserves, which are not inexhaustible. To waste them in this battle would be tantamount to renouncing the initiative definitely and surrendering to our antagonists. A retreat, even on a considerable scale, is sometimes the best means to future victory. —Frankfurter Zeitung.

TEN SPACES LEFT; FIFTEEN APPLICANTS

Fair Building Will Be Easily Filled—Booths Being Built—Hamsterley Farm Will Have Novel Display.

With only about ten spaces left and with about fifteen applicants for them, the chances of having any vacant space in the Home Products Fair to be held from September 30 to October 5 in the Hudson's Bay Building seems very small. Exhibitors are at work fitting up their booths, and some really fine effects will be seen. The returned soldiers refuse to divulge the nature of their exhibit, although it is known that it will show the training received in manual arts by the returned boys. Mr. Pease, of Hamsterley Farm, is

hard at work arranging an exhibit that will equal and probably exceed in beauty and novelty that shown by him last year, when a waterfall was depicted splashing amid the famous products of this local firm. This year a river will bear upon its surface many boats filled with Hamsterley products. The stream will be circular in shape and in the centre of the circle the products will be displayed, while along the front will be great ferns. The Equimatt Red Cross will do the decorating work on this exhibit, in this way allowing Mr. Pease to continue with his business. This system was tried out at the public market and proved a success.

Mr. S. Clarke, a printer of Victoria, will install a printing press in the Fair as his exhibit, and actual work will be turned out on the spot. It is planned to print every day a thousand copies of a Fair bulletin, which will contain short paragraphs on the show and local topics, and will have advertising on one side to cover the cost of production. This is another novel feature of this year's event, and was inaugurated by Manager Warren, who is working long hours to insure the best Fair ever held here. The choruses of the songs sung at the

community sing to be held at the Fair will be printed and distributed on the afternoon of that day.

The executive committee of the Fair have sent a communication to Mr. H. E. Burbridge, Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, thanking him for the use of the building and inviting him to the opening ceremony, which will be at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of September 30.

Down With the Profiteers The war is being fought for civilization and freedom, not to give anybody a chance to make money. Americans, indeed, speak of profiteers fighting it, and how more precious than money. There will be no material gains in it for America, no prosperity and no savings that will wipe out the billions of debt that must represent the money cost of victory. As far as that debt represents the effort for victory, it will not be questioned, but none of it must represent a bonus, a profit, a speculation in war for any American. There must be no war profiteers in America after the victory is gained. Such fortune would be a disgrace to their consciences and to the country. —Kansas City Star.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE

BARGAIN—Second-hand Furniture; 7th
Yates, 1024
hogan rehard. Phone 24792

EXCHANGE—4 rooms, modern, lot 50
150, low taxes; want six rooms, mod-
ern; good locality. Andrews, phone 2734

HOUSE with 1 1-2 acres in orchard and
small fruits; mile circle; refused \$35,
000 for this property in 1912; want small
cottage and little cash. Andrews, phone
2736.

MAGNET Auction Rooms—Furniture & more gains.

BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL & PERSONAL DIRECTORY

AUTOS FOR SALE

A UTOMobiles Cadillac Buick Oldsmobile

A and Taxi Co. 606 Broughton, Car
for hire. Phone 387 and 446.

AUTOS WITHOUT DRIVERS

A FORD car for \$1.00 per hour, without
driver, to responsible parties; \$25
hour \$1.50 for less than 5 hours. See dis-
play ad. or phone 3053 for our special rate
for tourist season. Our cars are in splendid
condition. Call. You will have no trouble.
Victoria Auto Livery, 787 Broughton St.
Phone 3053.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
MITCHELL, G. T., 416-15 Panders—Farm
 and dairy supplies; gasoline engines
 Massey-Harris machinery.

BUILDER AND CARPENTER
CARPENTRY—alterations and repairs
 roofs repaired and guaranteed. T
 Thirkell. Phone 1702. Estimates free.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER

CHILDREN'S and Ladies' Quilts—
brook Young, corner Broad and John-
son. Phone 4754.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

SMAY BROS. commercial photographers
364 Government Street, upstairs.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

ARMY and Navy Clothing Store, 578 and
580 Johnson. Gent's furnishings, suits

OUR new hats are in. Come and see the new lines we are showing at \$3.99 and \$4.50. Up-to-date styles for men of all ages. Frost & Frost, Westholme Block, 1415 Government Street.

CURIOS

D EAVILLE, John T., 718 Fort. Curio furniture and books. Tel. 1737.

COLLECTIONS
LET us collect your bad accounts. No
collection so pay. The J. McGee
Small Mercantile Agency, 331A Fambrook
Bldg.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
CARPENTER and Jobbing—J. W. Bolden
1818 Cook St. —telephone 1385; resi-
dence, 4499 L.

WE have an up-to-date factory in the
kind of

WILLIAMS, TREHNE & WILLIAMS
See us for office and store fittings, alterations and repairs. Office and factory:
553 Cormorant Street. Phone 196.

COLLECTORS

C. M. GENTIE, collector for any debts.
Call 581 Niagara Street or write
Box 493; phone 3558. Reference: Rev. Dr.
H. N. Maclean or the Imperial Bank of
Canada.

CLEANING AND DYING
ARE you particular about y ur cleaning
 and pressing? **L**A experts do the
 work; it costs no more. Ladies' and gent's
 garments cleaned, dyed and repaired.
 Workmanship guaranteed. New Method
 Cleaners, J. C. Raftery, proprietor, 842 1/2
 Faxon Street. Phone 334.

B C. STEAM DYE Works--The largest
 in C. S. Dyeing and cleaning works in the
 Province. Country orders solicited. Phone
 100. J. C. Raftery Prop.

CITY Dry Works—The most up-to-date
dyeing and cleaning works in the
Province. Dry cleaning and delivery; prompt
service. Geo. McCann, proprietor, 441
Main Street. Telephone 78.

MODERN Cleaners—Suits cleaned, pressed
and repaired. Union shop. Call and
collect. Phone 1887.

O. 182—Cleaning and pressing, tailoring
and repairing. Phone 1794 or 66.

CLEANING AND KALOMING

WE can clean your kalsomined wall and
wall paper with our cleaner and also
kalsomine and carpet cleaning. The
Cleaning and Kalsomining Co. phone 8871.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEY Sweep-Lloyd. Phone 1898.
Fifteen years' experience in Victoria.

DRUGS

FOR a good tonic, try Fawcett's Hy-

phosphites, \$1.90. Phone 629.

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Boston & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers; men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, veralls. Mail orders attended to.

DETECTIVE AGENCY

NORTH American Detective Service Co. Consultations free. B. & T. Tower

PRIVATE Detective Office, 312 Midden-
stone Building. Day and night. Phone
412.

DANCING

CHILDREN'S School of Dancing, Satur-
days 3 p.m., Alexandra Ballroom. Mrs.
Lloyd teacher, assisted by Miss White, of
London.

DRESSMAKING

MADAME PHYLLIS, late of Broad St. has resumed her business at 610 Linden Avenue. (Downs, blouses, lingerie, sweaters, childrens fine wear and smoking work on chiffon, georgette, net and sheer fabrics a specialty. Exclusive styles, originality and novelty. Please phone 4191 for appointment.

ELECTRICAL MOTOR WINDING

JOX & DOUGAL, specialists in elevator and motor repairing, switchboard construction, printing institutions. Motors as well as dynamo re-wound and guaranteed. Estimates given. **Stobart-Peace Building, Yates St.** Telephones 3252, 2752R and 2419R.

ELECTROLYSES

ELECTROLYSE—Forty-four years' practical experience in removing superfluous hairs. **Barker**. Phone 2655. 715 View Street.

WERNER AND GRAHAM

RAYMAN—Joseph Heaney, office at 1305 Wharf Street. Phone 171.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY

PRIVATE Stationery embossed in any design or color. The Colonial Printing Company, Limited.

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FOR stencil and seal engraving, general engraving and stencil cutter—George

FURNITURE REPAIRING

REPAIRING of all kinds of furniture, also furniture stained, painted or varnished; splendid finishes; bamboo, cane and straw; upholstering; specialties in chairs, repairer a specialist in chairs in charge, Kawai Bros., 1510 Douglas Street. Phone 2648.

FURNISHES

POSTER, Fred—1516 Government Street.

Phone 1537. Alterations and repairs.
THE Lennie Co., 1517 Broad Street—Fur
 coats, fur coats and leather coats.
FURNITURE MOVERS
EVYNE Mrs., Transfer—Packed vans for
 moving; storage, shipping and packing.
 Phone 2332 and 654.
OVER your furniture for more or less
 quilts and reliable care. **Matrone**
J. A. Williams, phone 576.

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(Continued)

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GARDENING, pruning, spraying, etc. J. H. GARDNER, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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BARTLEY, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212. General repairs, painting, etc.

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Hair-tone removing, etc. J. H. GARDNER, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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JAMES GREEN, Gunmaker. All kinds of repairs and alterations. Make stocks up to the shooter's bore barrels to improve the accuracy. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

DICTION & LINTREY, 547 Johnson

Practical gunsmiths. Phone 1122.

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BARGAINS—Second-hand furniture, oak rockers. 715 Tenth. Phone 1575.

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SHAW & CO. (the Lancashire firm), buy and sell the highest class of second-hand clothing, boots, etc. Phone 451. 715 Tenth Street.

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BLADES sharpened equal to new from the best material. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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FAIRALL'S, LIMITED. Breweries and bottlers of non-alcoholic beverages from cereals, etc. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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Brewers and fruit wine manufacturers. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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FOR first-class dry ginger ale, lemonade, ginger beer, cider, siphon soda, etc. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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H. COOLEY & SON. Victoria Sheet Metal Works. Gutters, Chimney Tops, Warm Air Heaters. Agents for the "Sunshine Furnace". Office and Works—441 KINGSTON STREET. Phone 361.

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SHOE REPAIRING

FOR quick, reliable shoe repairing, see H. White, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

NORTH, south, east or west, our repairs

are the best. West Electrical Shoe Repairing, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

TESTING—VULCANIZING

TUBE TIRE SHOP—Targerson Road, 1015 B. Blanchard Street. Phone 1212.

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TOYS for the children—Barber & Holdcroft, 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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BROWN H. H. H. Part-Naval military, civil and ladies' tailor. Phone 1212.

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VICTORIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. Typewriters bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, etc. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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HAVE the auto vacuum for your car. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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FARMERS' produce—Fresh vegetables, potatoes and charcoal, also ships' provisions supplied, prompt service. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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YICK Chong Lung—Dealers in cordwood, blocks and saws. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

WOOD AND COAL DEALERS

DRIED or kiln-dried, double log, 4 1/2, single log, 12 1/2. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

WINDOW CLEANERS

HAVE us do your window cleaning; only expert men employed. Our rates are reasonable and our highest aim is to please. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

ISLAND WINDOW CLEANING CO.

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LITTLE & TAYLOR, 517 Fort St. Expert watchmakers, jewelers and opticians. Phone 271.

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CHIROPODIST—L. E. Jones, 311 Central. Phone 1212.

DRUGS

PRESCRIPTIONS accurately filled. Fawcett's Drug Store. Phone 536 and 1212.

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ELECTRICITY is the only safe and permanent method of removing hair. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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ENGINEERING and Technical Institute. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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BATHMAN, Hutchison—Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. 1212 Broadway, P.O. Box 1212.

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MARKET SHOWS

GROWING STRENGTH

Further Upward Tendency in

Prices Held to Indicate Better Investment Position—

Surplus Reserves Increase.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Continued strength in the stock market today, illustrated by a further upward rise in prices, was held in some quarters to reflect a stronger investment position. The opinion was emphasized by the weekly bank statement, issued after the market's strong close. The statement showed the expected improvement in monetary conditions, the surplus reserves having increased \$40,000,000 during the week. This condition operated to the advantage of the stock exchange borrowers, funds being more freely supplied during the week, which caused an expansion of \$73,648,000 in the loan account.

The scope of the buying movement was interpreted as indicating some accession of outside orders, which contributed to a comprehensive advance in specialties of one to three points. Dealings, however, were largely of a professional character, with more general buying for the long and short account. Sales amounted to 140,000 shares.

Liberty bonds advanced after an early interval of heaviness, while foreign issues ruled higher. Paris 6's again breaking into new ground for the movement at 94 1/2. The general bond market was steady. Total sales, value, \$3,275,000.

United States bonds, old issues, were unchanged on call.

(Supplied by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

Alaska Gold 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Silver 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Copper 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Lead 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Zinc 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Iron 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Steel 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Coal 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Lumber 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Flour 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Oil 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Sugar 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Tea 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Coffee 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Spices 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Textiles 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Paper 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Glass 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Rubber 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Leather 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Hides 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Bones 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Horns 2 1/2 3 1/2

Alaska Tails 2 1/2 3 1/2

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Alaska Horns 2 1/2 3

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, 4 p.m.
Saturday, 9:30 p.m.

38 Silk and Satin Dresses Go at a Bargain Price, Monday \$25.00



Only One of a Kind, and Not One Model Worth
Less Than \$35.00, and Most are Worth \$45.00

—This makes an exceptional opportunity for women in need of smart Dresses to buy to very great advantage.

—As stated above, they are exclusive models, no two being alike, and as the lowest value is worth \$35.00, you are sure of a clear saving of ten dollars—no matter which model you choose. The majority of the Dresses are worth \$45.00. This will give you a little idea of their distinction and the class of Dress represented.

—Be prepared to investigate this offer early on Monday.

—Mantles, First Floor

Sample Lot of Silk Camisoles Selling Monday, at \$1.00

A most attractive assortment, in various grades of silk, in white and pale pink; also various styles—many with lace yokes. All sizes in the lot for early shoppers to choose from. Special, each, \$1.00.

—Whitewear, First Floor

Other Whitewear Values for Monday

Corset Covers of all-over embroidery. Very dainty patterns. Special, each, \$1.00.

Nightgowns of fine nainsook; made in Empire style, trimmed daintily with shadow lace and wide satin ribbons. Very special at \$2.25.

Princess Slips of good quality white nainsook; yoke of embroidery; neck and armholes trimmed with lace. All sizes. Special at \$1.50.

—Whitewear, First Floor

Superior Values in Crepe de Chine Waists

Attractive styles all tailored from superior grades of silk crepe de Chine in pretty shades of maize, peach, flesh and white. The styles feature plain tucked, pleated, and colored embroidered fronts, with sleeves finished with turn-back cuffs to button or with flare cuffs. Good value at \$5.75.

A better grade silk crepe de Chine, in white and colors. Various styles, priced up from \$6.75.

—Waists, First Floor

25 Dozen Fancy Linens, Regular \$2.00 Values for \$1.25 Each

—Included among these are some very pretty Runners and Squares, all with drawn-thread and embroidered designs worked on a very fine quality cloth and nicely hem-stitched border.

—The Squares measure 30 x 30 and the Runners 18 x 51, and we are satisfied that you cannot duplicate them elsewhere under at least \$2.00, if not more, for the same quality.

—Linens, Main Floor

Our Baby Blankets Are the Best for Your Baby's Crib or Buggy

As hundreds of mothers will tell you. They are the cutest Blankets made. Such pretty animal and flower designs, and in such pretty shades of pink and blue. Made from a thick heavy quality Eiderdown Flannel with a beautiful soft nappy finish that makes them almost as warm as wool, and much easier to wash, at about one-third the price. We have them in two sizes and four prices, suitable for either the buggy or the crib. Our prices, \$1.10, \$1.35, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

—Blanket Department, Main Floor

Black Silk Specials on Sale Monday

Prices 35 to 50 Per Cent Below
Today's Market Values

Black Taffetas Black Messalines Black Duchess Satins

—We draw your particular attention to the following exceptional offerings. We ask you to note carefully the prices and the widths—then come and examine the qualities. If you are in any way interested in Black Silks for Fall dresses, suits, skirts, blouses, or for any other purpose, you will prove it profitable to investigate these values, which are from 35 to 50 per cent below today's regular market values. The first three items are extraordinary values.

36-Inch All-Silk Black Messaline, \$2.00 value. Selling at, a yard, \$1.50.

36-Inch All-Silk Black French Chiffon Taffeta, \$2.75 value. Selling at, a yard, \$2.00.

39-Inch All-Silk Black Duchess Satin, \$3.50 value. Selling at, a yard, \$2.50.

—The following items are of excellent value:

36-Inch Black Taffetas, a yard, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.75.

39-Inch Black Taffetas, a yard, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75 and \$4.50.

36-Inch Black Duchess Satins, a yard, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$3.75.

39-Inch Black Duchess Satins, a yard, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

36-Inch Black Messalines, a yard, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.75.

36-Inch Black Peau de Soie, a yard, \$2.75 and \$4.50.

39-Inch Black Charmeuse Satins, a yard, \$3.00, \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50.

—Silks, Main Floor

Nothing Like a Good Tweed for Economy and Long Service

—unless it's an all-wool serge, but as the prices of these are away up they become a pure luxury. If "economy with service" is your note for the Fall suit or coat, we would suggest that you decide on a smart tweed. Come in and look our big variety of values over. Included are:

54-Inch Coating Tweeds in 9 mixtures and designs. A yard, \$3.95.

54-Inch Oxford Grey Tweeds for suits, in 10 mixtures and designs. A yard, \$2.50.

56-Inch Donegal Tweeds for suits and coats, in 6 different mixtures. A yard, \$4.00.

54-Inch Medium Plaid Tweeds for coats. Special quality. Five different designs and mixtures. A yard, \$3.50. —Dress Goods, Main Floor

All the World of Fashion Now Studies the Styles for Fall



—First comes the choice of Corsets, for they are the very base and foundation of style in gowns, and first among Corsets one naturally thinks of the renowned

Bon Ton and Royal Worcester

—We have a wonderful assortment of these well-known Corsets in stock. There's a model for every type of figure —for the full, the average, the petite and slender.

—We suggest that you select your model for the Fall NOW, before you have your new gown fitted, and thus secure that exclusive effect which is the pride of all good dressers.

—Experienced corsetieres; private fitting rooms.

—Corsets, First Floor

Women's Boudoir Slippers at Unusually Low Prices \$1.85 and \$2.00

Suede Boudoir Slippers with pompom and soft leather sole. In shades grey, blue, brown and black. Special, a pair, \$1.85.

Quilted Satin Boudoir Slippers with pompom and soft leather soles. In shades blue, pink, red and black. Special, a pair, \$2.00.

—Women's Shoes, First Floor

Women's 10-Button Spats

—Smart and fashionable, in shades of fawn, grey, white and black.

A pair, \$1.50 to \$3.75.

—Women's Shoes, First Floor

485 Yards Filet Nets Clearing at 49c a Yd.

—A nice fine quality net in white, cream or ecru. Large assortment of designs to choose from. Splendid value here, for those needing new curtain materials.

—Drapery, Third Floor

Now is the Time to Buy Your Portiere Curtains

—Have them ready for the cold, draughty days, that are bound to come during the next few weeks or so. We have 50 Portieres in a nice quality tapestry of red design and coloring. Size 54 inches wide by 7 feet long, which we offer Monday at the special price of \$5.75 each.

—Drapery, Third Floor

Woolen and Lisle Socks for Men

Good Reliable Grades for Work or Dress Wear

Men's Black and Tan Cashmere Socks, light weight wool mixtures. All sizes, a pair, 50c.

Penman's Black Cashmere Socks, good medium weight wool mixture, a pair, 65c and 75c.

All-Wool English Llama Socks, black only, a pair, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.35.

Medium Weight Cotton Socks, Marathon brand, a pair, 25c.

Lisle and Silk Finish Light Weight Socks, a pair, 35c; 3 pairs for \$1.00. Better grade, a pair, 40c; 2 pairs for 75c.

Medium and Heavy Weight Socks for Soldiers in heather mixtures and light and dark grey mixtures, a pair, 35c; 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Better grade, a pair, 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c.

—Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Men's Grey Flannel Negliges

—in a suitable weight for business or street wear. Cut coat shape and finished with starched collar band; soft double cuffs and separate collar to match. Sizes 14½ to 17½. Special, each, \$3.25.

Men's Heavy Flannel Shirts, in light fancy stripes, finished with turn-down collar, pocket and band cuffs. Big Horn Brand. Limited supply, in sizes 14½ to 17. Special, each, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

—Men's Shirts, Main Floor

Old English Deep Pie Dishes

A quantity selling on Monday at the old prices. Each, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

Fancy Teapots, in assorted shapes. Each, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

—Crocery, Second Floor

Fleece-Lined Corset Covers

—Just opened up is a new delivery of Women's Fleece Lined Cotton Corset Covers, a fine knit and a good quality. Finished in high neck and short sleeve style. All sizes, each, 60c.

Girl's Extra Heavy Fleece Lined Vests in natural and white. Finished with high neck and long sleeves. All sizes up to 14 years. Priced from 65c to \$1.00. Drawers to match; ankle length, closed style. Sizes to 14 years. Priced from 65c to \$1.00.

—Kitt Underwear, First Floor

Full Size Axe

Regular \$2.25 value.
Monday, each, \$1.85

—Hardware, Second Floor

O'Cedar Mops and Oil

O-Cedar Mops, round or triangle shapes. Each, \$1.50.
O-Cedar Oil, 25c, 50c, \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

—Hardware, Second Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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